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## DEPORTED MEN SAY THEY WILL RETURN TO CAPE

South African Labor Leaders  
From Platforms in London Tell  
the British People They Will  
Not Go Back by Stealth

## VINDICATION SOUGHT

Resolution Carried Condemning  
Gen. Botha's Action and Call-  
ing on Government to With-  
hold Indemnity Bill Assent

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

LONDON—One of the greatest meet-  
ings ever held here took place yesterday  
in Hyde Park when an enormous num-  
ber of people collected round the plat-  
forms to hear the deported South African  
labor leaders and their English trades  
union colleagues.

The center of attraction was the plat-  
form from which Poutsma and Sedden  
spoke. Introducing Mr. Poutsma, Mr.  
Sedden declared that two ships would  
come to be recognized as the determining  
factors in great civic disputes, the May-  
flower and the Ungeni.

Speaking after him, Mr. Poutsma de-  
clared that the deported men were  
determined to get back into South Africa  
and that they were not going to get in  
by stealth. They would go in and prove  
to the world that they were not the  
criminals they had been described as.

From another platform Mr. Bain de-  
clared that the day when South African  
troops fired on the mob had been set  
apart by the workers in South Africa as  
the day on the anniversary of which  
every workman would decline to work.

He did not wish to indicate to the  
English labor party what it should do,  
but he thought that if it followed this  
example solidarity of labor would be  
emphasized.

A resolution was put from all the plat-  
forms and carried condemning the  
government's action in South Africa and  
calling on the home government to with-  
hold its assent to the indemnity bill  
until the wrongs of the workers had  
been righted.

## LABOR MEN TO TAKE MORE STEPS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Another Stir Promised in Colonial  
Parliament Outcome of De-  
portation of Workers' Leaders

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

LONDON—Another storm is brewing  
in the Cape Parliament. Mr. Creswell,  
having obtained confidential informa-  
tion from certain members of the civil  
service regarding government documents,  
not only declines to reveal the identity  
of his informants, which was to be ex-  
pected, but is apparently basing his  
right to obtain this information on  
grievances suffered by civil servants.

The dispute is, of course, an after-  
math of the recent troubles, and it will  
probably be a very long time before con-  
ditions again become normal in South  
Africa, owing to the extraordinary bit-  
terness stirred up amongst the workers  
by the government action in deporting  
their leaders.

## NORWEGIAN HOUSE AGAINST CHECKING POWER OF KING

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

CHRISTIANIA—The bill introduced  
in the Storting refusing the King the  
privilege of proposing the successor to  
the throne in the event of the failure of  
the line was yesterday rejected by a  
large majority.

## ULSTER TROOPS DRILL BEFORE DEPUTATIONS OF WORKMEN

Representatives of Industry From Nottinghamshire and  
Derbyshire, Observing Conditions, See Ceremonies  
and Voice Seriousness of Situation

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

BELFAST—Yesterday in the presence  
of a workmen's deputation from Not-  
tingham and Derbyshire, which has come  
to view the condition of things in Ulster  
for themselves, the ceremony of the  
presentation of the colors to the third  
battalion of the East Down regiment  
was carried out at Hillsborough with  
all the completeness of a regular cere-  
mony.

The King's colors were presented by  
the Earl and Countess of Clanwilliam  
and the regimental colors presented by  
the Marquess and Marchioness of Down-  
shire were blessed by the Bishop of

## MAYOR CURLEY FAVORS MORE REPRESENTATIVE CITY COUNCIL

At State House Hearing on 29 Bills for Charter Altera-  
tions He Also Favors Reduction in Nomination Name  
Requirement and Change in Time of Election

Mayor Curley favored a more direct  
representation in the city council, ad-  
vocated a reduction in the number of  
names necessary for nominations and  
urged a change in the time of the mun-  
icipal election at a hearing on 29 bills  
for alteration in the city charter at the  
State House today before the commit-  
tee on metropolitan affairs. The mayor  
opposed many of the measures that  
would change the charter, however, al-  
though there were a number of propo-  
nents for the bills present at the hear-  
ing.

Representatives John L. Donovan,  
ward 7; George A. Wall, ward 16; Wil-  
liam L. Doyle, East Boston; Senators  
James H. Brennan of Charlestown and  
Francis J. Horgan of Jamaica Plain all  
declared the present city council of nine  
was not a representative organization  
and that its members were prone to

place the interests of their own districts  
ahead of those of the city as a whole.

The mayor said:

"There are 29 bills to amend the city  
charter. This indicates a widespread de-  
sire to change the existing system.

"The petitioners seek to change the  
term of the mayor from four years to  
two—to change the provision for recall  
so that a mayor may be recalled by a  
majority of the votes cast on that ques-  
tion, instead of a majority of the regis-  
tered voters in the city—to enlarge the  
city council—to provide for district rep-  
resentation in the city council—to re-  
duce the number of signatures required to  
nominate candidates for municipal of-  
fice—to change the date of the city elec-  
tion—to repeal the charter provision  
which requires the civil service commis-  
sioners' approval of the mayor's ap-  
pointments before the latter become ef-  
fective—and to make the office of com-  
(Continued on page five, column three)

## SPEAKERS CLUB OF HARVARD OCCUPIES OLD AGASSIZ HOME



Where university men conduct discussions of current topics

## BOMB BURSTS IN LONDON CHURCH AFTER SERVICES

Militant Campaign Is Revived  
When Explosion at St. John's,  
Westminster, Damages Valua-  
ble Stained Glass Window

## GLASGOW RAID MADE

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

LONDON—The militant campaign  
was revived on Sunday. In London a  
bomb was exploded after the evening  
service in the church of St. John's,  
Westminster. The explosion was timed  
to take place after everybody had left,  
but the great east end window, com-  
posed of valuable old stained glass, was  
seriously damaged, as were several other  
windows and some of the seats.

At Hove immediately on the preacher  
entering the pulpit certain women stood  
up and recited a prayer that the church  
should no longer take the side of cruelty.  
Both these attacks are believed to be  
the immediate reply of the suffragettes  
to the Bishop of London's statements on  
forfeited feeding.

Almost simultaneously a raid was  
made on the pillar boxes in Glasgow,  
whilst in Birmingham the refreshment  
rooms in Cannon Hill park were set  
on fire.

Discussions of current topics of the  
day open to all members of Harvard  
University are conducted monthly by  
the Speakers Club of Harvard in its new  
quarters, Quincy street and Broadway,  
Cambridge. Regular fortnightly meet-  
ings of the members also are held for  
discussion of subjects of general inter-  
est. Professor Taft recently addressed the  
club.

The club house was formerly the resi-  
dence of the late Alexander Agassiz,  
one of Harvard's benefactors, though for  
many years it has been vacant. The club  
leases the property from the Harvard  
corporation. The membership of the  
club is about 100.

## WALES DEFEATS FRANCE AT RUGBY

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

LONDON—The rugby international  
football match, Wales versus France,  
played at Swansea today, resulted:  
Wales, 31 points; France, 0.

## ELEVATED PAYS OUT \$243,510 IN CARMEN'S BACK SALARIES

Boston Elevated Railway Company of-  
ficials sent out \$243,510 from their offices  
at 101 Milk street to the various divi-  
sions of the system today as back pay  
for their employees. There were 10,140  
envelopes. The amount which goes to  
members of the Boston Street Carmen's  
Union is \$170,457 and to non-union men  
\$72,953. An assessment of 25 per cent  
will be made upon each union man to  
pay for the arbitration proceedings.

Each division superintendent called at  
the office and after having the case of  
money assigned to him was accompanied  
by a policeman to an automobile, which  
took him to division headquarters. There  
the money was distributed. Twenty-  
one policemen were commissioned to as-  
sist in the work.

The names of those in charge of divi-  
sions are: Joseph Webber, division 1;  
H. L. Libbey, Bartlett street shops and  
superintendent of the building depart-  
ment; H. H. Hanson, division 2; Frank  
J. Wilkins, division 3; Thomas Williams,  
division 6; J. H. Harrington, division 7;  
James Smith, division 8; John A. Smith,  
division 9; H. A. Pasho, superintendent  
of the rapid transit division and the  
Elevated shops; A. P. Sprague, for the  
Elevated structure men and Cambridge  
subway; Clark Doty, Elevated structure  
repair men; F. S. Freeman, power sta-  
tion men; James Dickey, Albany street  
power station; John Landall, yard at  
Albany street; H. M. Stewart and T. F.  
Sullivan for the road department repair  
men.

The back pay includes pay for those  
entitled to it now in the employ of the  
company and those who were in its em-  
ploy after May, 1913. Those who were

## SUPREME COURT UPHOLDS RULING ON WATCH SALE

Appeal of Waltham Company  
From Decision Favoring Dealer  
Who Cut Price Dismissed

WASHINGTON—The supreme court  
of the United States today dismissed  
the appeal of the Waltham Watch Com-  
pany from a decision of the second fed-  
eral circuit court of appeals in favor of  
Charles A. Keene, a New York jeweler  
whom the company sued for selling Waltham  
watches below the regular retail  
prices fixed by contract agreement.

The company sued to enjoin Mr. Keene  
from violating the fixed price agreement  
and for an accounting and damages.

Paine Webber & Co. of Boston, lost  
their suit in the supreme court against  
the Copper Belle Mining Company of  
Arizona to recover on a promissory note  
for \$265,416.

The court decided that the state of  
Pennsylvania could not collect \$13,800  
as a preferred creditor from the York,  
Pennsylvania Silk Manufacturing Com-  
pany, a bankrupt concern.

The court set April 6 as the date for  
hearing the petition of the state of  
Georgia for an injunction and a final  
decree against the operation of copper  
plants at Ducktown, Tenn., on the  
Georgia border. These plants are operated  
by the Tennessee Copper Company and  
it is claimed that they give off  
fumes which hamper agriculture.

## MORE CANDIDATES FOR CURLEY SEAT IN 12TH DISTRICT

James A. Gallivan, street commis-  
sioner, filed papers with the election  
commissioners at 100 Summer street to-  
day for a place on the Democratic ballot  
for nomination for congressman in the  
twelfth Massachusetts district to fill the  
vacancy caused by the resignation of  
Mayor James M. Curley. He presented  
425 signatures and will later submit  
another list of 1500.

Former State Representative John J.  
Murphy of South Boston and Daniel J.  
Gallagher of ward 24 are out for Con-  
gress to succeed Mayor Curley. This  
brings the total number of candidates  
to 16.

Nomination papers were issued from  
the office of the secretary of the com-  
monwealth today to Charles W. Bates  
and David X. Coughlan, both of ward 20,  
who aspire to the seat. Mr. Bates is a  
Progressive and Mr. Coughlan, who is a  
Democrat, is a former president of the  
Boston Typographical Union.

Nomination papers for John F. Garrity  
of ward 20, the Progressive candidate  
for Congress, were also taken out.

## FEELING AGAINST GREAT POWERS IS SHOWN IN TURKEY

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

CONSTANTINOPLE—The feeling of  
irritation against the great powers is  
undoubtedly daily growing.

No attempt has been made to hide the  
military preparations which are being  
carried out on the coast of Asia Minor,  
and now the statement is openly being  
made that the Porte will not listen  
either to the mention of compensation  
or indemnity to Italians for expenditure  
incurred by them during their occupa-  
tion of the Dodecanese.

## JOHN GRADY MAY GET CITY FIRE COMMISSIONERSHIP

John Grady, deputy chief of the fire  
department, may be named as fire com-  
missioner by Mayor Curley this after-  
noon to succeed Charles A. Cole. The  
report from those close to the mayor  
is that the appointment is the present  
plan. The position carries with it a  
salary of \$5000, which is \$2000 greater  
than Mr. Grady has at present.

The appointment was to have been  
made in time to allow Mr. Grady's  
name being placed on file with the civil  
service commission this afternoon, but  
owing to the hearing of the metropolitan  
affairs committee at the State House  
the mayor was unable to give this his  
attention until late in the day.

The mayor will probably ask the com-  
mission to act under suspension of the  
rules in order that the post be not vac-  
ated when Mr. Cole's resignation goes  
into effect on March 7.

## ANOTHER PEACE TREATY SIGNED

WASHINGTON—The fourteenth so-  
called arbitration treaty, that with Par-  
aguay, providing for an investigation  
and report of all international disputes  
by an international board of five mem-  
bers, was signed today.

## SENATE TAKES UP DEBATE ON SUFFRAGE MOVE

Motion to Table Ashurst Plan  
for Consideration of Amend-  
ment for Woman's Vote Is  
Lost by 47 to 14 Ballot

## ARGUMENTS BEGUN

Discussion in Upper Body Pre-  
cedes Hearing Scheduled to  
Be Held Before the House  
Judiciary Committee Tuesday

WASHINGTON—The Senate this af-  
ternoon defeated an attempt to lay on the  
table the motion of Senator Ashurst to  
take up for consideration Senate joint  
resolution No. 1, for an amendment to  
the constitution extending suffrage to  
women.

The motion to table was made by  
Senator Reed. The vote upon it was  
(Continued on page five, column one)

## GERMAN ADMIRALTY CLAIMS CORRECTNESS IN MANILA BAY

Reference in Reichstag to Admiral Dewey's Version  
Brings Statement That Misunderstanding Was Due  
to Irregularity of American's Blockade Declaration

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

BERLIN—A reference by Herr Erz-  
berger, one of the leaders of the Centre  
party, during the debate on naval esti-  
mates, to Admiral Dewey's version of  
the difficulties between himself and the  
German admiral during the blockade of  
Manila has led to what is practically an  
official statement on the subject.

Herr Erzberger declared that he could  
make allowances for Admiral Dewey's  
getting the whole incident out of per-  
spective, but that he hoped the German  
admiral would make the real facts  
known, as he was convinced that no  
blame whatever could be attributed to  
the German officers in the Philippines,  
and that Admiral Dewey had no justifi-  
cation for representing these officers as  
ignorant of international maritime law.

Closing the debate, Grand Admiral von  
Tirpitz declared that Admiral von Dieder-  
ichs, who was in command of the Ger-  
man ships at Manila, would publish a  
statement which would make it perfectly  
clear that he himself and all the German  
officers had acted with perfect correct-  
ness. This statement has just appeared  
in the Marine Rundschau, the official pub-  
lication issued by the intelligence de-  
partment of the admiralty.

The German admiral insists that any  
misunderstanding was really due to the  
irregularity of Admiral Dewey's declara-  
tion of the blockade. He himself de-  
termined to do everything he could to  
avoid friction provided the German flag  
was respected.

In explaining to Admiral Dewey that  
he was there at the order of the Emperor  
he was not being guilty of menace, but  
was indicating that he had simply been  
sent there owing to an appeal for help  
from the Germans in the islands.

When Admiral Dewey lodged com-  
plaints about breaches of the blockade  
he sent his flag lieutenant, Captain  
Hintze, now German minister in Mexico,  
to interview Admiral Dewey, and the  
report of Captain Hintze's interview is  
published.

Admiral Dewey, Captain Hintze de-  
clares, told him that he read instructions  
of the blockade twice a day so as to be  
absolutely familiar with them. He had a  
right to board any ship in order to estab-  
lish its identity, and he declared that he  
would stop any ship and board it, no  
matter what colors she hoisted, as the  
hoisting of false colors was a common  
ruse in war.

If a ship, signaled to stop, did not,  
he should fire upon her, and that would  
mean war.

When, Capt. Hintze says, Admiral  
Dewey repeated the statement re-  
specting war he felt it necessary to  
leave.

On the following day, Admiral Dieder-  
ichs declares, Admiral Dewey wrote to  
him respecting the holding up of the  
Irene, the particular incident which had  
been the cause of Captain Hintze's inter-  
view.

The boarding officer, Admiral Dewey  
explained, only put the usual questions  
required by the regulations, and he  
wound up by declaring that he had only  
exercised the right he had in maritime  
law to communicate with every vessel  
of whatever nationality, and he saw no  
reason why such vessels should object.

A summary of these papers also ap-  
pears in the Lokal Anzeiger over the sig-  
nature of Captain Von Kuhlvetter. The  
writer declares that he thinks the whole  
incident has been exaggerated, and that  
if Admiral Dewey really believes his  
version to be correct, the mere fact of  
its unfriendliness to Germany ought to  
have caused him to hesitate to make it  
public.

As, however, he has made his state-  
ments it is necessary that they should  
receive official refutation. It was per-  
fectly obvious, he declares, from the be-  
ginning, that Admiral Dewey was sus-

## GREEKS IN TWO EPIRUS TOWNS SET UP INDEPENDENCE

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

ATHENS—It is difficult to say what  
the immediate developments in Epirus  
will be. At Korytza the Greek popula-  
tion has for the moment undertaken in  
the interests of the nation neither to  
emigrate nor to revolt, but a further step  
on the road to rebellion has been taken  
at Argyro Castro and Delvino by the  
hoisting yesterday of the flag of inde-  
pendence and a proclamation of auton-  
omy by the country.

## PROBABLE DATES FOR ELECTIONS IN FRANCE ARE TOLD

Special Cable to the  
Monitor from its  
European Bureau

PARIS—It is now almost certain that  
Sunday, April 26, will be the date of  
the first ballots in the elections, and  
Sunday, May 10, that of the second  
ballots.

There can hardly be any doubt that the  
recent proceedings in the Chamber have  
given the ministry a firmer grip on the  
situation and have distinctly improved  
their chances.

## CLUBS NEED PAY NO INCOME TAX NOR FILE RETURN

All Organizations Operated for  
Social, Recreative and Non-  
Profitable Exempted by Order  
Received From Washington

## THE PUBLIC IS PRAISED

Collector Malley Says All Have  
Cooperated With Him in Car-  
rying Out Law—Limit for  
Filing Statements Up Tonight

Clubs or organizations operated strictly  
for social, recreative and non-profitable  
purposes, of whose net income no part  
inures to the pecuniary benefit of any  
private stockholder or member will be  
held to be exempt from the requirements  
of the income tax law, and will not  
make a return, according to advice re-  
ceived today by John F. Malley, collector  
of internal revenue, from the commis-  
sioner of internal revenue at Wash-  
ington.

Although this is the final day for  
returns comparatively few persons called  
this morning but toward noon business  
became more brisk. All income tax re-  
turns must be in at the office, 45 Milk  
street, tonight. Provision has been made  
to have practically all the clerks work  
until midnight every day this week to  
cope with the returns.

Mr. Malley said he was delighted with  
the manner in which the people of Bos-  
ton and Massachusetts have cooperated  
with him in acting up to the provisions  
of the law.

He said he had a telegram from the  
commission in Washington prohibiting  
him from giving any further figures or  
information to the newspapers relative  
to the income tax. The only informa-  
tion he is allowed to give is that of de-  
cisions. He said it was the desire of  
the department to keep secret the  
names of persons as the law requires.

Among other decisions that have com-  
to Mr. Malley is one relating to trustees.  
It says: "Wherein a trust holds a fund  
in trust for a minor, income from which  
is to accumulate and be added to the  
principal until the minor becomes 21  
years of age you are advised that the  
trustee is required to file an annual  
return for the beneficiary when the net  
income from the tax is \$3000 or more  
and for 1913, \$2500.

The following communication was also  
received by Mr. Malley from Washing-  
ton: "Replying to your letter of the  
29th you are advised that the income  
received by reason of fixed fees of ma-  
rine pilots employed by the state and  
the statutory fees received by deputy  
sheriffs from parties litigant is exempt  
from the tax for the reason that the  
law provides that the compensation of  
law officers and employees of the state  
and any political division thereof, ex-  
cept when such compensation is paid  
by the United States government, shall  
be exempted."

## WALSH MESSAGE ON TAX AWAITED BY LEGISLATURE

It was said today at Governor Walsh's  
office that he would probably send to  
the Legislature this week a message on  
taxation, urging legislation that will  
provide for turning over to the state  
for general expenses certain corpora-  
tion taxes now distributed in munici-  
palities on the basis of the ownership  
of the stock of these corporations by  
the residents of such municipalities.

Those taxes are those paid by rail-  
roads, telephones and trust companies.  
In his inaugural message the Governor  
said that the places that benefit most  
by this distribution are the rich munici-  
palities. Inasmuch as these corpora-  
tions do a state-wide business, the Gov-  
ernor said that he thought the state  
should have the taxes collected from  
them.

Your Monitors, remailed to friends, carry  
into their homes news of broad scope and gen-  
eral interest. The clean, uplifting information  
found in each copy as it comes from you may be  
doing a quiet but effective work in bringing  
about a better understanding of clean jour-  
nalism as exemplified in the Monitor.



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# Austro-Russian Agreement Urged for Balkan Peace

## TWO COUNTRIES' RELATIONS SAID TO BE STRAINED

Czar Spending 75,000,000 Sterling on New Railroads of Great Strategic Value on Western Side of the Empire

## RUMORS ARE PLENTY

(Special to the Monitor)  
VIENNA, Austria.—The relations between Austria-Hungary and Russia do not seem to be improving. The irritation shown some short time ago is apparently increasing, although no definite reason for this can be put forward. Russia is not satisfied at the great increase of military strength on the part of the powers of the triple alliance and Austria strongly suspects that Russia means to pursue a progressive program because of her immense preparations.

While Russia has no very definite grounds for her supposition that the triple alliance is increasing troops unduly at present, Austria has just learnt that Russia is spending 75,000,000 sterling on new railways and that these railways are for the most part of great strategic value on the western side of the empire.

It is clear to the unprejudiced onlooker that Russia must arm, if she is to keep her strength up to that of her neighbors, who greatly increased the strength of their armies last year. Austria-Hungary, however, looks upon all her neighbor's acts with suspicion, and believes that the movement is not unconnected with Russia's plans in the Balkans. It is clear that Russian influence is to the fore there again. Russia wishes the new Balkan alliance to be formed, and is giving encouragement to Serbia and Greece to stand firm against Austria.

The immediate outcome of this has lately been seen in the behavior of Serbia in connection with the question of the Orient railway. Serbia made many specious promises to Austria-Hungary as regards tariffs on the new railway, and the collection of customs dues on Austrian goods. In spite of these promises, however, Austria-Hungary has been forced to send a protest to Serbia pointing out that she is not enjoying the position of most favored country as regards her commerce, but that on the contrary her trade in Serbia and, indeed, in the Balkans, is suffering considerably.

Events, he said, are hurrying to a catastrophe. You cannot keep a million of people at this strain and guarantee the maintenance of peace. He gladly admitted the earnestness of Mr. Asquith's speech, but he could not deprecate too strongly the prime minister's refusal at once to disclose his plans.

The outstanding feature of the second day's debate was undoubtedly Sir Edward Carson's speech. Whilst admitting that Mr. Asquith in his speech had dealt with the question seriously and earnestly, nevertheless he felt that the prime minister's utterances were absolutely disappointing. The government was simply manuevering for position. It was intolerable that they should be kept for weeks in ignorance of the government proposals, and he urged the prime minister at once to lay them on the table of the House. "It will not," he said, in conclusion, "be my fault if resistance becomes necessary, but Mr. Speaker," he added, "on my conscience I shall not refuse to join in it."

## SIR EDWARD GREY STATES SITUATION IN THE NEAR EAST

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—The Ottoman Association recently forwarded to Sir Edward Grey a communication in which it was stated that attempts were being made to frustrate the sincere attempts of the Ottoman government to establish a just and orderly administration in the Armenian provinces.

In the interests of permanent peace the Association laid stress on the necessity of a settlement of the islands question on lines fair to Turkey. To this communication the following reply has been sent on behalf of Sir Edward Grey by Sir Eyre Crowe:

"I am directed to inform you that Sir Edward Grey has under his consideration the memorial of the Ottoman Association. I am to state that he is in full accord with their desire to see peace and good government in the Turkish empire, and that the considerations urged by the Association have been duly weighed by his Majesty's government in the efforts they are making, in conjunction with other powers, to secure a permanent and satisfactory settlement of the questions still outstanding in the near east."

## ULSTER ISSUE LEADS OTHERS IN DEBATE ON KING'S ADDRESS

Demands for General Election Met by Premier Asquith With Vigorous Denial That Such Action Is Necessary—Sir Edward Carson's Speech Feature of Day

(Special correspondence of the Monitor)  
WESTMINSTER.—As was fully expected, the Ulster question overshadowed all others in the debate on the address, which is the first opportunity afforded by parliamentary procedure for the expression of official grievances, and the registering of official discontent on the part of "His Majesty's Opposition."

As already stated by cable, precedent was departed from in that all general discussion was relegated to a second place, and the matter which every member had most in thought at once brought up for discussion. The opposition had an amendment to bring forward, and that task had been entrusted to Walter Long. It demanded a general election, and declared that it would be disastrous to proceed further with the government of Ireland bill until it had been submitted to the judgment of the people.

Walter Long can always command a hearing in the House, and he was listened to with eager attention. The occasion had no precedent, he said, and it was because of this they were taking an unusual course. For the first time for centuries, the country was faced with the worst kind of civil disturbance, and he earnestly appealed to the prime minister not to delay any proposals he might have to make for a compromise.

Mr. Asquith, whose free conversational style has always the happy effect of relaxing tension and placing the House at its ease, was distinctly conciliatory in his reply. He admitted that the responsibility of proposing a means to peace rested with the government. Such a proposal would be brought forward by the government "without avoidable delay," but as to a general election he vigorously denied that it was necessary, or that it would be even useful.

Mr. Asquith was followed by several speakers in the back benches. W. Moore, Unionist member for North Armagh, Neil Primrose, Liberal member for Wisbech, Sir Frederick Banbury, Unionist member for the city of London, and then Austen Chamberlain addressed the House in a speech which was certainly one of the greatest efforts of the evening from the opposition side.

Events, he said, are hurrying to a catastrophe. You cannot keep a million of people at this strain and guarantee the maintenance of peace. He gladly admitted the earnestness of Mr. Asquith's speech, but he could not deprecate too strongly the prime minister's refusal at once to disclose his plans.

The outstanding feature of the second day's debate was undoubtedly Sir Edward Carson's speech. Whilst admitting that Mr. Asquith in his speech had dealt with the question seriously and earnestly, nevertheless he felt that the prime minister's utterances were absolutely disappointing. The government was simply manuevering for position. It was intolerable that they should be kept for weeks in ignorance of the government proposals, and he urged the prime minister at once to lay them on the table of the House. "It will not," he said, in conclusion, "be my fault if resistance becomes necessary, but Mr. Speaker," he added, "on my conscience I shall not refuse to join in it."

Sir Edward Carson was followed by Mr. Redmond, who argued earnestly against the exclusion of Ulster, but pleaded for conciliation. After speeches had been delivered by Mr. Birrell and Mr. Lloyd George, Bonar Law brought the debate to a close, with a carefully reasoned speech in the course of which he declared his conviction that if any kind of home rule was possible the exclusion of Ulster was the only solution. At the conclusion of Bonar Law's speech a division was taken on the amendment, with the result that it was lost by 78 votes, 255 voting for the amendment and 333 against.

In the House of Lords a similar amendment had a very different fate. It was introduced by Lord Middleton and after a debate lasting two days it was carried by 243 to 55.

In the House of Commons on the third day of the debate on the address, the House was occupied with the question of South African deportation. Ramsay MacDonald moved an amendment to the address praying that the governor-general

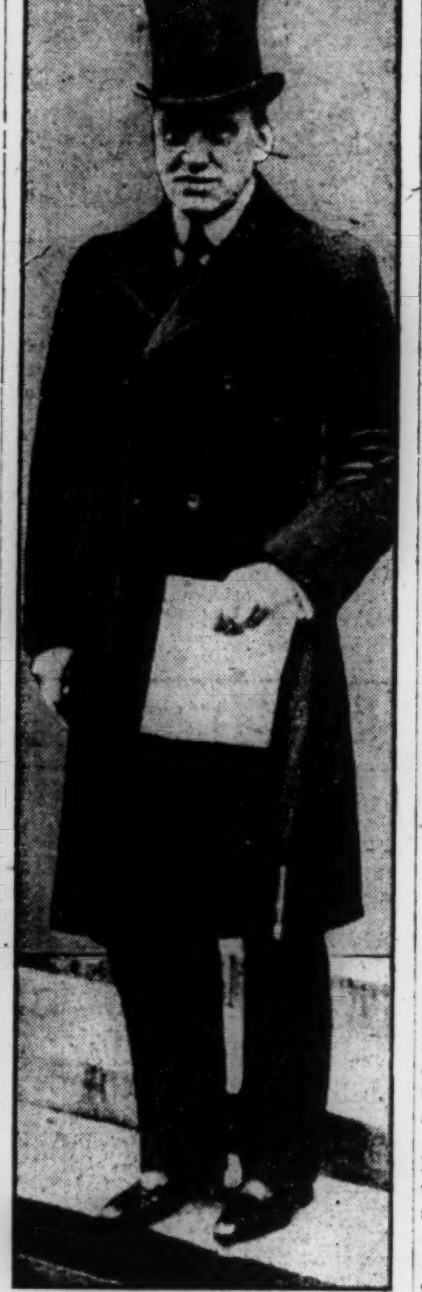
## ALSATIAN MINISTER'S SPEECH SAID TO HAVE PLEASED PEOPLE

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN, Germany.—Count Roederer, the newly-appointed successor to Baron von Bulach, made his opening speech in the second chamber of the Alsatian Diet recently. The house, including the visitors' gallery was crowded, intense interest being manifested concerning any possible change of program.

Count Roederer began by saying that there was no need for the development of a new program; the general line of policy was determined by the statthalter, and he, the speaker, considered himself fortunate in having Count Wedel to initiate him in this policy; he would only too gladly follow his instructions and he had therefore no fears for the future. In the struggle of different opinions

of South Africa should be instructed to reserve the Union government's indemnity bill till full inquiry be made into the deportations.

After bringing forward facts which he claimed showed that the state of affairs



(Copyright by Newspaper Illustrations)  
SIR EDWARD CARSON

in South Africa did not justify the proclamation of martial law, Mr. MacDonald declared what the Union government was really doing was attempting to suppress trade unionism.

Mr. Harcourt, whose utterances on difficult questions are always models of caution, said it would be a grave indiscretion for him to offer any opinion on the subject of dominion administration. Great Britain could not grant self-government and then interfere as if she were dealing with a crown colony. As to Lord Gladstone's action in the matter, the home government felt that it had been entirely correct.

A vigorous debate followed, in the course of which several members urged the Labor party not to carry the amendment to a vote. G. M. Barnes said they would not feel justified in withdrawing the amendment. It was consequently carried to division, when it was defeated by 164 votes, 50 voting for the amendment and 214 against.

## GERMAN TOWN GETS SPECIMENS

(Special to the Monitor)  
BERLIN, Germany.—A valuable collection of geological treasures found in the Bavarian Algae has been presented by Prof. Dr. Karl Reiser to the town of Kempten. Among other things the collection comprises various minerals, and a great number of petrified plants and animals. Especially interesting are the impressions of fan palms found on the Alpine peak near Nesselwang in the same district.

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## PROPOSED LAND SALE ON THAMES RIVER OPPOSED

People of Chiswick Object to Plan of Gas Company to Buy the Duke's Meadows

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—The threatened purchase of the land known as Duke's Meadows on the banks of the Thames at Chiswick, by the Brentford gas company is strongly opposed by the inhabitants of Chiswick.

The meadows, which form the southern portion of a small area of fields and orchards enclosed by the London and South Western Railway in its sweep from Barnes bridge to Chiswick station, are a remainder of Chiswick's fast disappearing rusticity. They are visited by thousands of Londoners every year to watch the close of the university boat race.

A bill is now before Parliament providing for the purchase of the land, and it is to oppose this bill becoming law and to obtain the signatures of ratepayers against it that the inhabitants of Chiswick have formed a committee. There is some talk of acquiring the land for playing fields, but the cost of such an undertaking necessitating the erection of an embankment, makes the adoption of the scheme improbable.

The Chiswick urban district council is not supporting the committee in its efforts against the bill, though it has lodged a petition against it, in order to secure if necessary the protection of its own interests. The council has not the money to purchase the Duke's Meadows, but were the money available it would certainly be devoted to the acquirement of Chiswick house with its 70 acres of ground for the use of the public, a scheme which the council has had in contemplation for some little time.

## BRITISH TEACHERS ARE DEFENDED BY UNION SECRETARY

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—Sir James Yoxall, M. P., secretary of the National Union of Teachers, has sent a letter to Herford, with reference to the teachers' dispute there, in which he says that the teachers have on all occasions been prepared to discuss reasonable terms with the committee but have always been met with a blank refusal from the authority.

Referring to the schoolhouse difficulty he says it arose owing to the action of the education committee in advising school managers and others to secure the ejection of the teachers from their houses. It was thought advisable to issue a warning to the teachers in the county so as to secure that everything should be done in a proper and legal manner. The teachers were prepared to hand over their houses whenever the legal demand was properly made and legal approval obtained, so that they could safely hand over the premises to the rightful owners.

As he had already said, Sir James Yoxall concluded, they were prepared to go into the question of facts and figures with the education committee at any time. No one deplored the present state of affairs more than he did, but the alternative of leaving the schools of Herefordshire to be filled up with the flossam and jetsam of the teaching profession was a very much worse prospect for all concerned.

## MONTENEGRO KING OPENS SKUPSTINA WITH AN ADDRESS

(Special to the Monitor)  
CETTINJE, Montenegro.—In the course of his speech from the throne, with which he opened the newly elected Skupstina, King Nicholas dealt with recent events in the Balkans and their effect upon the position of Montenegro.

Montenegro, he said, had issued victorious from the struggle with Turkey for the emancipation of her brothers. The snatching of Skutari from Montenegro was a blow to every true Serb, but Skutari was given up in the interest of the general peace and in order to save the other acquisitions of Serb arms.

"Our gain is considerable," the King continued, "so that we can look with confidence to the future. The peace of Bukarest, which was concluded after a deplorable war between the allies by the wise cooperation and help of Rumania, has laid the foundation for a new order of things in the Balkans, and has secured our national interest."

"The placing in safety," he added, "of our conquests and further national successes will depend solely upon constant joint effort with Serbia and upon traditional loyalty to our powerful Russia."

## COALING PLANT BID ACCEPTED

(Special to the Monitor)  
DURBAN, South Africa.—The tender of Messrs. Chalmers and Fraser for the supply of a new coaling plant for the Bluff has been accepted at a cost of £30,000.

## LIGHTHOUSE AUTHORIZED

(Special to the Monitor)  
CAPE TOWN, South Africa.—The government of the Union has authorized the erection of a new lighthouse at Port Durban, situated between Durban and Cape Lucia.

## PARIS SOCIETY SUPERIOR TAKEN OUT BY VATICAN

Incidents Accompanying Visit of a "Visiteur Apostolique" Upon Brothers of St. Vincent de Paul Stir Discussion in France

## POLITICS CHARGED

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France.—The incidents connected with the significant visit to Paris of a "Visiteur Apostolique" from the Vatican have caused considerable stir both in the religious and political world. The Temps attaches much importance to the whole affair and deals with it at some length.

It appears that the "Society of the Brothers of Saint Vincent de Paul" which has been the subject of the "coup d'etat" was founded by M. le Prevost about 1860 and is devoted mainly to work of a social order. Among its members are many notable men and not a few whose names have been a household word in the history of France during the last century.

The "Visiteur Apostolique" was a certain Father Saubert whose mission was to communicate to the brothers the terms of a decree of the Vatican authorities (the sacred congregation) deposing the superior of the society and his two principal collaborators, as already announced by cable to the Monitor. These three men had all been elected to their respective offices pursuant to the rules of the order and are much beloved, not only by the members, but also by all the clergy in Paris.

The ceremony at which the decree was read took place in the chapel of Notre Dame des Bons Conseils in Paris. There was a very large attendance and a marked state of unrest and even agitation throughout. Father Saubert himself was received with exclamations of protest of a very positive character, and was so continually interrupted in his address by the asking of pertinent questions that he was obliged to desist after one decree had been read, although he should have read three.

As a final protest against what was regarded as an extremely high-handed proceeding, and as the exercise of a right in a most unconstitutional manner, the Brothers left Father Saubert to recite the Te Deum alone, remaining absolutely silent themselves, excepting during the last line, which they proclaimed at the top of their voices. The incident is without precedent in France, and neither Father Saubert nor his superiors are likely to forget the reception which he as "Visiteur Apostolique" received.

It had been known for some time that the superior of this order has, since his election, been the object of a campaign conducted by the well known extremist Abbe Maignen and some five or six of his friends, but no one anticipated the possibility of any such dramatic result as has taken place. The Temps asks whether the superior is himself suspected of "modernism" or whether he has merely allowed modernism to invade his society. It would seem that the action of the authorities is intended to be an answer to the question. The submission of the superior and his colleagues was immediate, and he promised more over obedience to his successor who was nominated direct by Rome instead of being elected according to the regulations of the society by the members. The successor imposed by the sovereign authority is M. Desrousseaux, who is only 35 years of age, and has only been five years a priest. He and his two assistants also nominated by the same authority, are all known for the ardor of their extreme political opinions which would seem to have become the surest stepping stone to promotion in France. The newly appointed men are known to declare openly that there can be salvation neither for the church nor for France with a republic, and it is from this point of view that the incident becomes more a national than a purely religious one.

Cardinal Amette and the leading Paris clergy have been caused serious anxiety, fearing as they do that the holding of such violent political ideas against the Republic and the government of the country, by men who are high in office and engaged in the special social work of this particular order, will be bound sooner or later to bring about a conflict with the French authorities.

The total absence of bloodshed is sufficient proof that the mobilization of the troops, the proclamation of martial law, and the deportation of the syndicalist leaders, were justifiable actions.

## GERMAN SCHOOLS ABROAD NOW SAID TO NUMBER 1200

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS, France.—The increase in the money expended by Germany on German schools outside of the fatherland is the subject of an article in the Journal des Debats, calling the attention of France to the development of German influence in Asia Minor which this increase probably betokens.

The article states that during the period intervening between the foundation of the empire and the present day, German schools abroad have increased from 40 such establishments to 1200, with an attendance of approximately 60,000 pupils. These institutions are established more especially in those parts of the world

which can only lead to trouble. This they feel must tend to increase the unpopularity of the church, and cause the majority of even moderate Frenchmen of all shades of opinion to condemn strongly such lack of patriotism. The whole affair is regarded as indicating not only a state of unrest and disapproval, in that section of the clerical party known for their patriotic views as Frenchmen, but also as the commencement of a more active program on the part of those who are known to hold views of a more liberal and modern tendency. These latter recognize, that with regard to the many social institutions in which they are interested such as clubs for young working people of both sexes, gymnastic societies and the many organizations which form part of the political, social and economic development of the nation, they must either adopt more liberal views or else retire, although there are many evidences that any broader attitude in these matters will meet with uncompromising opposition from the Vatican. The general opinion is that the circumstances are tantamount to a formal declaration of war, and interesting developments are anticipated.

## LONDON BOARD REGULATES PLAN OF SCHOLARSHIP

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—At a weekly meeting of the London education committee recently a report was submitted from the higher education sub-committee on the question of the income limits of the parents of scholarship holders. The sub-committee recommended that the conditions as to income for the scholarships should be as follows:

Children attending public elementary schools will be eligible for either kind of scholarship, irrespective of the income of parents or guardians, maintenance grant being payable only if the income is not above £300 a year. Children not attending public elementary schools will be eligible provided the income is not above £300 a year.

In the course of discussion several speakers took exception to an income limit as likely to inflict hardship on parents with nominally good incomes, but with many responsibilities, and to be inconvenient in other ways.

The recommendations of the sub-committee were finally adopted, Mr. Gooch, who presented the report, stating that if the question of revising the regulations with regard to scholarships and the income limit were brought up in the higher education sub-committee it would have careful consideration.

## ARCHITECT NAMED TO SEAT IN BRITISH ROYAL ACADEMY

(Special to the Monitor)  
LONDON.—Reginald Blomfield, A. R. A., architect, was elected a Royal Academician at a general assembly of academicians and associates held recently. At the same meeting Richard Jack, painter, was elected an associate. Mr. Blomfield was educated at Haileybury and Exeter College, Oxford. In 1884 he entered actively into his profession in which he has earned a high reputation especially in the field of domestic architecture. He is the architect of Lady Margaret Hall, Oxford, of the United University Club, London, and of the new buildings of Sherborne School. He is also the designer of Paul's Cross in the church-yard of St. Paul's cathedral, and of the South African war memorial at Haileybury.

Richard Jack has been an exhibitor at the Royal Academy since 1893. In last year's Academy he was represented by two pictures, "Toast" and "The String Quartette."

## GENERAL BOTHA'S COURSE INDORSED BY FRENCH PAPER

(Special to the Monitor)  
PARIS.—The Temps expresses entire approval with the manner in which General Botha has dealt with the strike in South Africa. It is difficult to see, says the journal, how the difficulties in which the country was plunged could have been overcome except by means of high-handed action.

The total absence of bloodshed is sufficient proof that the mobilization of the troops, the proclamation of martial law, and the deportation of the syndicalist leaders, were justifiable actions.

## INCONVENIENCE OF DELHI AS THE CAPITAL URGED

Indian Publication Points Out Disadvantage of Having Legislative Center 1000 Miles From Calcutta and Bombay

## OFFICIALS ABSENT

(Special to the Monitor)  
CALCUTTA, India.—Commenting upon a telegram from a Delhi correspondent to the effect that "the various select committees on bills which were appointed during the past fortnight are now sitting at Delhi, but a regrettable feature is that most of the non-official members of these committees are absent," the Statesman remarks that this is what was predicted would happen when Delhi was made the meeting place for the imperial legislative council.

Delhi is 1000 miles from Calcutta and Bombay, the principal commercial centers from which the most influential non-official members come. It is a little nearer to Cawnpore, Allahabad and Lahore, but none of these places can compare with the presidency capitals in size and importance and the result is that the inconvenience of Delhi to residents in Calcutta and Bombay is seriously weakening the legislative council in every way.

Busy men cannot afford the time to travel to Delhi and spend several weeks or months there in attendance on the legislative council. Consequently they stay away. The effect of this is both detrimental to the work of the committees, after the manner referred to above, and it weakens the intellectual caliber of the chamber. It has been remarked that there is a very serious falling off in the debating power of the present legislative council.

Great prominence has recently been given in the Anglo-Indian press to Ransay MacDonald's reflections upon the new capital. Mr. MacDonald has had special opportunities of studying the effects of the new city, and in a contribution to the Daily Citizen he expresses himself thus concerning it:

"It is a prodigiously queer thing, this escapade of building a city to order. It is to cost an enormous sum of money, at least £5,000,000; its success is not at all certain; it has had to be preceded by a great temporary city of lath and plaster which has wasted Indian resources like a famine."

## BOY CONDUCTOR HONORED BY CZAR

(Special to the Monitor)  
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—The boy conductor, Willy Ferrero, who recently led the Imperial Orchestra at Czarskoe Selo, was presented by the Czar at the close of the performance with a gold watch set with brilliants. It is reported that Ferrero will shortly visit London.

(Special to the Monitor)  
SWANSEA, Wales.—The chief constable of Swansea in his annual report recommends the purchase of dogs to assist the police in their work.

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## CELEBRATION FOR THE PILGRIMS IS CONSIDERED

Anniversary of Plymouth Rock.  
Erection of a Monument and  
Preservation of Bulfinch Front  
of State House Proposed

### SOCIETIES MAKE PLANS

Consideration of a proper method of celebration of the three hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, the establishment of a suitable monument in commemoration of the event, at Plymouth, and action in regard to the preservation of the Bulfinch front of the State House as a historic landmark was asked by the chairman, Walter Gilman Page, chairman of the committee on cooperation in patriotic work at the meeting held today at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy street.

Representatives of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Daughters of the Revolution, the Ex-Regents Club, Sons of the American Revolution and Sons of the Revolution were present.

The monument now standing over Plymouth Rock was pronounced artistic and unsuitable for a lasting monument of the event. The Massachusetts Society of Colonial Dames are now raising funds for a park there and it was recommended that other patriotic societies consider a similar movement.

Mr. Page said that the people at large should have an opportunity to take part in the discussion as to the best method of celebration and for that reason the committee of the various patriotic societies will place the matter before the individual organizations.

Appointment of a commission of citizens to report on a plan for celebration probably will follow the adoption of the bill which has been put over to the General Court of 1915. Patriotic societies are favoring the historical method of celebration in opposition to an exposition which is being pushed by certain commercial interests, the former to include a pageant which will show the progress of the country since 1620 and include the idea of representative government.

Preservation of the Bulfinch front of the State House can be insured only by the use of brick in the building of the wings it is thought, and the patriotic societies and the Society for the Preservation of New England Antiquities will work for the adoption of that material.

Mrs. Henry Grant Weston, chairman of the legislative committee of the state D. A. R., reported on bills relating to the protection of the flag and recommended that a committee be appointed to communicate with the committee on legal affairs at the State House asking the enforcement of the law in regard to the non-use of flags in signs, posted in the electric cars.

Mrs. Nelson V. Titus reported on the Shirley Eustis house of Roxbury and announced plans for the acquisition of the old coach, formerly owned by Governor Eustis, in which General Lafayette rode when on a visit to Boston in 1824. The old-fashioned garden originally about the house is to be restored and chapters of the D. A. R. will furnish the rooms of the house. It is expected that the Sons of the American Revolution may restore the old banquet hall.

## U. S. STEEL SAID TO DRAW REBATES

WASHINGTON—Rebates are paid to the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiaries by eight different railroad and steamship companies in the form of "dividends," according to David Lamar, the first witness in the Steel company hearing before Interstate Commerce Commissioner Harlan today.

### STORE NEWS

The Girls Bowling League of the R. H. White Company will close its season with a party sometime this week. Some of the players are so enthusiastic over the games that they have expressed a desire to continue and will reorganize with a smaller number. The league was organized last fall and many interesting contests have been held not only among themselves but with leagues of other stores and organizations.

Miss Fannette Schlager, buyer of gowns for the E. T. Slattery Company, who has been in Europe for several weeks, is a passenger on the Kaiser Wilhelm II, which is expected to dock tomorrow.

J. J. Raymond of St. Louis opened a series of talks this morning before the employees of the Jordan Marsh Company, on "Efficiency in Store Methods." They will continue every morning for three weeks.

Frederick W. Phipps, well known as buyer of women's wear for A. Shuman & Co., and later as a manufacturer of suits and wraps, has become buyer of the ready-to-wear garments for the Pettis Dry Goods Company of Indianapolis, Ind.

## CUMBERLAND'S TAX RATE LOWERED

Second City of Maryland Under  
Commission Government En-  
joys Smallest Assessment Fig-  
ure in Years Due to Policy

### MORE IMPROVEMENTS

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Commission form of government, introduced here as an experiment a few years ago, has proved so satisfactory as to be made a permanent policy. A mayor and four commissioners administer the public affairs of the people in what is commonly regarded as an economical and efficient manner by non-partisan and progressive methods. Notwithstanding increased expenditures for improvements, involving some bond issues, the tax rate is only 76 cents on \$100 worth of assessable property, which is the lowest in many years. The city, which is the second in size in Maryland, ranking next to Baltimore, owns property valued at \$715,000, including an electric lighting plant and other public utilities.

Improvements of importance benefiting residents generally have been made of late. Streets are being repaved, others are receiving pavement for the first time, new grades have been established, curbs, gutters, sewers laid and extended. Subway approaches to the Baltimore & Ohio station have been built under the tracks; the Western Maryland-Wabash system has erected a new station, enlarged its yards, increased its trackage and made its freight handling facilities generally better, and the Baltimore & Ohio Company has spent \$1,000,000 or more in yard and terminal improvements. The city has a new water system which cost approximately \$500,000. The supply is regarded as ample for present and future needs. A commodious city hall, completed within the year, is considered a credit to the city.

In the matter of fuel, Cumberland is within 23 miles of the George's creek bituminous coal region. Cumberland being the gateway for this product to the eastern markets and seaboard, the city



City hall one of southern municipality's new buildings

has the best fuel brought to its doors at minimum cost. Cumberland also has natural gas, brought by pipe line direct from the gas fields of West Virginia. This commodity is supplied to consumers at a rate of 25 cents per thousand cubic feet for domestic purposes, light, heat and cooking, while for manufacturing purposes a rate of from 10 to 13 cents per thousand cubic feet, according to the quantity used each month, subject to a discount of one cent per 1000 cubic feet when paid for on or before the 20th of the month following its use.

The Chamber of Commerce, which has just completed a successful reorganization campaign, now has a membership of 500 business men. It is the central organization through which all problems relating to the city's advancement and its commercial activity are dealt with. Cumberland is within 36 hours' ride of the larger centers of commerce, trade and finance East, West, North and South. Its population in 1900 was 17,128, and in 1910 the government census showed 21,830, and it is estimated that its inhabitants now aggregate at least 30,000. It is a cosmopolitan population, made up of merchants, tradespeople, financiers, professional men, skilled mechanics, artisans, laborers and every element which goes to make a thrifty, industrious, prosperous and progressive community. Cumberland is without slums.

Being a railroad center, the large number of railroad employees furnishes a considerable portion of its wage-earners and substantial citizenship, while the city has a list of established mills, factories and other industrial enterprises numbering 37 and turning out 22 kinds of products. There are 24 jobbing houses representing a dozen lines of business.

It is estimated that the industrial and mercantile establishments, including the railroads, put into circulation through pay envelopes on the average not less than \$400,000. In addition to these are large retail general, shoe, jewelry, grocery, clothing and department stores, and in these lines Cumberland has several that are equal to many in the larger cities.

Cumberland has four national and four savings banks, whose total assets are \$1,000,000, according to the last official reports. The court house and other public buildings are, in keeping with the city's progress and requirements. There are three newspapers here.

## PIONEER MOUNTAIN CLIMBER TELLS OF MOUNT M'KINLEY

Belmore Browne's Three Attempts to Reach Summit,  
Last of Which Came Near Success, Yield Much In-  
formation of Benefit to Geographers and Mountaineers

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Belmore Browne has made three gallant attempts to reach the summit of Mt. McKinley, the last effort bringing him, after every mountaineering difficulty had been overcome, almost within sight of his goal. Though his book describing these experiences is written without literary distinction, Belmore Browne has succeeded in making it immensely interesting even to those in no position to gauge the value of the work accomplished. To climber and geographer the information he gives will prove of no little importance and those who, in the future, make further attempts upon the mountain will find their difficulties greatly lessened by the pioneer work already done. Writing with simplicity and directness, the author tells of much hardship and many difficult obstacles overcome with that perseverance and indomitable courage which indicate the genuine explorer.

A correspondent writing in the Times gives an amusing description of the methods employed by the Russian editor to obtain subscriptions to his magazines. The literary merits of the publications not being considered an adequate attraction, the coveted subscriber is further enticed by a proffered list of miscellaneous articles presented with the weekly paper. In one case, in addition to the magazine, the editor offers his readers the following:

- 1—As a New Year gift a sumptuous album of favorite verse, and six interesting games.
- 2—As an Easter gift, an elegant drawing album with flowery decorations, and portraits of great painters in the margin; also an album of comic transformations.
- 3—As December holiday gifts, eight living self-moving dolls, four amusing masks, and a collection of congratulatory picture post cards.
- 4—To hang on the wall, a large oleograph entitled "The Playful Butterfly."
- 5—Fifteen artistic colored pictures.
- 6—Ten little illustrated volumes entitled "My Library."
- 7—Ten illustrated volumes of children's stories, etc.

The etc. at this stage of the list is somewhat of a strain upon the reader's credulity, but the correspondent appears to write with all the assurance of definite information.

- 8—Ten illustrated volumes entitled "The Library of Play."
- 9—Ten illustrated volumes with amusing pictures and stories entitled "The Little Books of Little Laughs."
- 10—Ten illustrated books on hand work for boys and girls.

When it is further learnt that this gift-showing journal, printed on "expensive glazed paper," may be obtained inclusive of postage for 10 shillings a year, one may well ask with the writer, "Where does English and American journalistic enterprise stand beside this?" Inducement certainly is not lacking to encourage both the child and the grown-up to read, in the Russia of today. If the gifts provided with their publications may be taken as an indication of the versatility and generosity of the

editors the signs are promising for the country's swift literary development.

"Unwritten Sayings of our Lord," by David Smith, a small volume of collected essays recently published, contains some valuable information, much of which would not otherwise be accessible to the general reader. The first chapter, in an introductory homily, emphasizes the importance of not setting too lightly aside all that does not find its place within the canonical Scriptures, examples being cited to illustrate Jesus' regard for the book of Ecclesiastes. The allusions to this book throughout the essays are of remarkable interest and significance to the Gospel student. The author further deals, among other subjects, with the Jewish sabbath and Jesus' resistance to sabbath law; the Christian attitude to our Lord's "coming again" (including a characteristic anecdote of St. Francis which will be new to many) and the text inscribed over the doorway of Akbar's mosque at Fatehpur Sikri. The chapters on spiritual discernment, on the presence of Christ with the solitary, and on the spiritual independence of the church, each one having for its text an unwritten or uncanonical saying, are evidence of the author's careful research and breadth of vision.

M. Lucien Foulet has rendered a notable service to literature by his book entitled "Correspondence de Voltaire." For many years M. Foulet, professor of French literature at the California University, has been an enthusiastic Voltairian, and this volume which he has published is the result of much ungrudging labor. The letters collected deal mainly with the years spent by Voltaire in England after his release from the Bastille. Among them is one, probably written to Thieriot, which the editor characterizes as "Le plus chaleureux éloge de l'Angleterre qui soit jamais tombé de la plume d'un Français." The letters show how great was his interest in and how ready his appreciation of things English, and how intimately he learnt to understand the language and the people among whom he stayed. Surrounded by men and women whose ideals were largely his own, whose freedom and independence delighted him, his own basis of thought perceptibly broadened and strengthened. M. Foulet speaks of this time as one of transition, and continues: "He discovers England and the English language, he reads, observes, admires and criticizes, he learns and unlearns, he develops what he has an instinct for, he compares notes and collects materials."

During these years, between 1726 and 1729, Voltaire's genius had not reached its full stature, the finish and the certainty of "Les Lettres Philosophiques," written some four years later, are lacking, but the energy and keen discernment, the ready wit and instant intuition of his pen, make the correspondence delightful reading. M. Foulet has been at immense pains to study the text of the letters at first hand and his notes contain much detailed information in connection with the persons and subjects discussed, which are evidence of the patience and accuracy with which the work has been done.

## MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

### NEW SUIT EVERY YEAR

In winter when the trees are bare  
And the blustering breezes blow,  
Packed in their trunks with loving care  
Are their new spring clothes, you know.

Gifford Pinchot, the famous forest conservationist, wishes to be senator from Pennsylvania. As a stump speaker he ought to show that he has good timber in him.

### MODERN INSTANCES

"So Wimbeldon is going to marry? Is he getting enough of a salary to go to housekeeping?"  
"Yes, they ought to be able to get along on \$40 a week."  
"Is he getting that much?"  
"No, he's getting \$15 a week, but the girl he is to marry is getting the other \$25."

The powers are learning that it is much better to employ their "big guns" in arranging arbitration treaties than it is to employ them in making war.

### RISKY

'Twas of the man who'd just begun to "mote"  
With his new car, like birds upon the wing;  
In careless glee, of whom the poet wrote:  
"A little learning is a dangerous thing."

The value of the jewels imported into this country is increasing every year, but not in proportion to the amount which lovers of baseball are spending on domestic diamonds.

### CALIFORNIA TO PLANT TROUT

SAN FRANCISCO—The greatest planting of trout that California has ever known in a single year will begin on June 1, the Examiner announces, when deputies of the fish and game commission will begin the distribution of 18,000,000 fry.

## ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

### Army Orders

WASHINGTON—Col. F. von Schrader, quartermaster corps, before retiring board, Washington, for examination.

Promotions in the coast artillery corps: R. P. Davis, lieutenant-colonel to colonel; C. C. Hearn, major to lieutenant-colonel; M. Young, captain to major; M. A. Cross, first lieutenant to captain; C. D. Pierce, second lieutenant to first lieutenant.

Colonel Davis, Lieutenant-Colonel Hearn and First Lieutenant Pierce remain at present stations. Major Young relieved at Ft. Slocum and recruiting duty to Ft. Hancock.

Col. H. A. Greene, commanding tenth infantry, relieved; to central department, Chicago.

Orders Feb. 7 directing Col. J. Lockett, eleventh cavalry, to Chicago, revoked.

Following boards appointed for admission to military academy, to meet March 31 at the stations designated below:  
At Ft. Banks, Mass.—Lieut.-Col. H. A. Shaw, marine corps; Maj. H. G. Shaw, marine corps; Capt. R. H. C. Kelton, coast artillery corps; First Lieut. E. Reybold, coast artillery corps; Second Lieut. G. D. Riley, coast artillery corps.  
At Ft. Slocum, N. Y.—Capt. J. L. Roberts, Jr., coast artillery corps; Capt. W. R. Dear, marine corps; Capt. J. A. Wilson, marine corps; First Lieut. E. H. Pearce, eighth infantry; F. A. Prince, fifth field artillery.

At Washington barracks, D. C.—Maj. C. D. Buck, marine corps; Capt. W. P. Stokely, civil engineer; First Lieut. C. W. McMillan, marine corps; L. C. Heikness, civil engineer; J. C. McHaffey, civil engineer.

At Columbus barracks, Ohio—Capt. C. R. Snyder, marine corps; F. G. Kelland, infantry; R. W. Kerr, marine corps; First Lieut. I. A. Smith, twelfth infantry, and D. Hall, coast artillery corps.  
At Ft. McPherson, Ga.—Maj. T. S. Bratton, marine corps; Capt. W. P. Bank, marine corps; P. W. Beck, seventh infantry; First Lieut. D. M. Cheston, Jr., seventeenth infantry; Second Lieut. A. C. Evans, seventeenth infantry.

At Ft. Snelling, Minn.—Lieut.-Col. A. M. Smith, marine corps; Maj. G. H. Penrose, quartermasters corps; Capt. G. R. Greene, fifth field artillery; First Lieut. V. E. Mittenberger, marine reserve corps; Second Lieut. C. B. Thummel, fifth field artillery.

At Ft. Sheridan, Ill., Capt. C. C. Billingslea, marine corps; R. S. Porter, marine corps; O. A. McGee, fifth cavalry; First Lieut. J. G. Winter, fifth cavalry; Second Lieut. W. H. W. Youngs, fifth cavalry.

At Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., Capt. L. Foerster, fifth cavalry; J. C. Magee, marine corps; T. D. Woodson, marine corps; First Lieut. E. J. Ely, fifth cavalry; Second Lieut. E. A. Millar, Jr., fifth cavalry.

At Jefferson barracks, Mo.—Capt. G. V. Rukke, marine corps; H. C. Pillsbury, marine corps; G. W. England, infantry; First Lieut. J. M. Craig, twentieth infantry; T. Smith, sixth cavalry.

At Ft. Logan, Ark.—Maj. J. R. Shook, M. C.; Capt. J. B. Schoerfel, inf.; G. F. Jeunemann, M. C.; First Lieut. P. M. Stevens, inf.; E. G. Elliott, cav.

At Ft. Sam Houston, Texas—Maj. C. R. Reynolds, M. C.; Capt. J. R. Reeves, fifth cav.; F. S. Wright, M. C.; First Lieut. H. B. Johnson, third cav.; Second Lieut. H. M. Rayner, third cav.

At Presidio of San Francisco—Maj. R. Brooke, C. C.; Capt. C. Game, fourth infantry; J. W. Hanner, M. C.; First-

Lieuts. G. S. Gillis and P. Remington, twelfth infantry.

At Vancouver barracks, Washington—Maj. J. B. Clayton, M. C.; Capt. S. A. Parker, twenty-first infantry; C. T. King, M. C.; First Lieut. J. C. Fairfax, twenty-first infantry; Second Lieut. R. T. Snow, twenty-first infantry.

At San Juan, P. R.—Maj. B. H. Dutcher, M. C.; Capt. G. M. Field, W. S. Woodruff and A. I. Miller, Porto Rico, infantry; First Lieut. A. Carbonell, M. R. C.

Leaves—First Lieut. J. K. Jemison, C. A. C., leave extended 15 days.

### Navy Orders

Lieuts. John Downes, Jr., and T. A. Thompson, detached staff of commander first division, Atlantic fleet, to staff of commander third division, Atlantic fleet, on board the Virginia.

Lieut. S. C. Rowan and Lieut. (junior grade) M. C. Courts, detached staff of commander third division, Atlantic fleet, to staff of commander first division, Atlantic fleet, on board the Florida.

Paymaster's Clerk J. F. Reed, appointed; assigned to the Missouri.

### Movements of Vessels

Maryland, at Mare island.

Ozark and G-2, at Newport.

Abendana, at Shanghai.

Preston, Reed and Flusser, at St. Joseph Bay.

Michigan, Kansas, New Hampshire, Louisiana and Nereus, at Guantanamo.

Yorktown, at Topolobampo.

Somers and Standish, at Norfolk.

New Orleans, Asapulco to Mazatlan.

Cyclops, Hampton Roads to Veracruz.

Chester, Mobile to Veracruz.

Proteus, Veracruz to Hampton Roads.

Celtic, Guantanamo to Hampton Roads.

IDAHO STATE BUILDING PLANS

ACCEPTED FOR 1915 EXPOSITION



(Wayland & Fennell, architects)

Structure as it will appear when complete at San Francisco

BOISE, Ida.—Announcement has just been made that the revised plans for the Idaho state building at the Panama-Pacific exposition at San Francisco in 1915 have been accepted. The plans were drawn by Wayland & Fennell and the contract given to Storey & Salih, both Boise firms.

In style the building, which is to cost about \$15,000, is a modification of the Spanish renaissance and has an approximate area of 50x123 feet, with floor space of about 10,000 square feet, with a projection on each end. These bays or pavilions are covered with plaster tile and connected by means of the same character of roof. The outside walls will be done in warm cream color stucco; all window openings are arranged for swinging sash which will be divided and in many cases glazed with transparencies. The first floor of the building is arranged for the central exhibition space; at the east end are located the executive offices and at the other end is a spacious room for moving pictures. The second floor is reached by two main

stairways of ample proportions and here will be the educational exhibit, general show rooms and writing and rest rooms.

Directly over the executive quarters is a large reception room for ladies and for formal gatherings. The Idaho commissioners were early on the ground and have secured what they consider an excellent location. Mayor F. R. Reed is the executive commissioner.

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## HONOLULU'S COMMERCE BODY STANDS THROUGHOUT CHANGES

After Thirty Years of Service  
During Times of Monarchy  
and Republic Organization  
Strongly Influences Territory

### CONSOLIDATION SOON

HONOLULU, T. H.—Powerful influence upon the affairs of the island group that make up one of the United States' two remaining territories has been exerted by the Chamber of Commerce founded in 1883 in the capital and chief city of Hawaii.

Because of Hawaii's geographical posi-



PRESIDENT GEORGE R. CARTER

tion, and the character and history of the country, the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce has a range of activity unusual for a community of this size. The chamber's history lasts through the periods of two Hawaiian monarchs, the provisional government which took charge when the monarchy was overthrown in 1893 and the seven years of the republic of Hawaii, and finally the period since 1900, when Hawaii's long-pending petition to be annexed was granted.

Charles R. Bishop, who until his recent retirement was a prominent banker of San Francisco, was the first president of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, and the list of charter members contains the names of a number of men who are leaders today in commercial, social and political affairs in Hawaii and on the mainland—Americans, British, Germans and one Chinese. The majority were Americans. The by-laws as drawn at that early day provided for an arbitration committee to undertake the determination of all "disputes in civil matters between its members or other merchants of Honolulu who may see fit to submit the same to arbitration." This plan has not prevented the courts from having plenty of work to do, however. Standing committees on commerce, manufactures and agriculture, harbor, shipping and transportation, legislation and public improvements, and reception and entertainment indicate what are, and have been, the activities of the chamber. Most Americans have only a hazy impression of Hawaii, and few are aware that even under the monarchy the island had a legislature elected in part by the people.

So that in all the 30 years of its existence the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce has had much to do with legislation, and especially in the 13 years since Hawaii became a territory with universal suffrage, and since Honolulu became a municipality.

The entertainment committee has unusual opportunities. Honolulu is small among American cities, yet for a considerable period last year she had as visitors two cabinet officers—Secretary of the Interior Fisher and Secretary of State Knox. When he was governor-general of the Philippines former President Taft visited Honolulu twice, and many of the distinguished ambassadors of the far east and Australasia stop over at Honolulu in going to and fro, long enough to be entertained. Two large parties of American congressmen have been here as guests of the chamber and the delegate to Congress and other Honolulu organizations. Among many distinguished names readily recalled are those of Wu Ting Fang, Prince Fushimi of Japan, Secretary of War Dickinson, Prince Tsai Ta'o of China, Ambassador Bryce, Ambassador J. J. O'Brien, Minister William J. Calhoun, Consul-General Amos P. Wilder, Admiral Evans and Brigadier-General Pershing.

At present the chamber has 140 members. It is about to amalgamate with the Honolulu Merchants Association, which has 101 members, the names Chamber of Commerce to be retained by the new organization. Its president this year is George R. Carter, former governor of the territory. He is a man of large business interests and much political and social activity. Mr. Carter is a personal friend of Col. Theodore Roosevelt and is now the head of the Progressive party in Hawaii.

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# Senate Debates on Suffrage

(Continued from page one)

47 to 14. This was regarded as at least a temporary victory for the suffrage forces.

A public hearing on the proposed suffrage amendment is scheduled to be held before the House judiciary committee Tuesday.

In addition to the regular program for this week a bill for repeal of the Panama toll exemption clause may be introduced. Representative Adamson, chairman of the House interstate commerce committee, has prepared a brief, flat repeal measure, offering no compromise, and this is expected to be introduced within 10 days. Opposition in both houses is predicted.

Tuesday the rules committee will have a public hearing on the Manahan resolution to investigate charges that the Chicago and Duluth Boards of Trade and the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce control the country's grain markets; and a general bill to regulate grazing on the public domain will be under discussion at a hearing before the public lands committee.

Plans to organize the government of Porto Rico are under way in the House committee on insular affairs, where today Delegate Riva and Frank Martinez of San Juan, representing the Unionist party of the island were to explain the Riva bill designed to grant citizenship with a view to ultimate independence. Secretary Garrison holds the bill to be impracticable, and says that the United States has no intention of granting independence.

The Burnett immigration bill containing the literacy test, which has passed the House, will be reported from the Senate committee this week, also will be urged to a conclusion.

The agricultural appropriation bill aggregating \$19,000,000, comes up Tuesday; the rivers and harbors bill, carrying \$43,289,000, is next; with the naval bill, involving \$140,000,000, and the battleship program following.

March 1 was set a month ago as the time for beginning consideration of the proposed administration trust bills, but not one of the bills proposed is ready for consideration in either house.

Either the House or Senate committee on interstate commerce may report a bill for an interstate trade commission this week or next, but many weeks will pass before there will be reported measures to prohibit interlocking directorates, regulate holding companies and provide for federal regulation of railroad securities.

The proposed constitutional amendment for prohibition probably will not be taken up at this session.

A general dam and water power bill is being formulated in the House interstate commerce committee and it probably will be ready for report within a fortnight. The purpose is to induce private capital to promote navigation in shallow streams through hope of profit from the use of water power generated.

Secretary Garrison has outlined the administration views in a letter to Chairman Adamson, proposing a measure under which the water power concerns on navigable waters, as public utility companies, would secure authority from both state and federal governments.

## Union Exemption Sought

A bill has been prepared to exempt labor organizations from prosecution on charges of conspiracy under the Sherman anti-trust law.

The measure has received the sanction of the American Federation of Labor. Samuel Gompers will ask the House judiciary committee to incorporate it into the administration's anti-trust program.

This bill would enlarge that amendment to the last sundry civil bill which provided that the department of justice should not expend any of the \$300,000 fund appropriated for anti-trust prosecutions in proceedings against conspiracies in restraint of labor.

President Taft vetoed this proposal and when President Wilson finally signed the bill carrying the amendment he explained his course on the ground that other funds were available for labor prosecutions.

President Gompers has sent broadcast an appeal to members of the federation to ask their senators and representatives to support this measure.

President Wilson is not expected to allow the administration's forces to be enlisted in support of this legislation.

## Sees Low Tariff Victory

Congressman Henry T. Rainey, Democrat, of Illinois, who was in charge of the agricultural schedule of the new tariff law when it was being drafted, predicts that the law has been such a success that there will never be a return to a high tariff.

"In every respect," he says, "the tariff law is accomplishing what we expected it to accomplish. It may be some months before retail price differences can be noticed in manufactured goods. For instance, the woolen schedule, schedule K, did not go into effect until the first day of this year. It will be a year yet before we notice the full effect of the law on retail prices of woolen goods."

## REPEAL CONTEST STARTED AGAIN

Again for the third year the contest for what amounts to a repeal of the "Bar and Bottle Act" was started this morning before the legislative committee on legal affairs at the State House.

Arthur J. Davis, superintendent of the anti-saloon league, and H. Huestis Newton, for the allied temperance organizations of Massachusetts led the opposition.

Attorney William E. Weld, Edward H. Pinkham, George C. Dempsey and Dennis Donovan of Haverhill were the principal speakers for the repeal.

## YEAR'S STUDY OF AGRICULTURE IS URGED AS PRIZE

This, It Is Said, Would Benefit Boy and Girl Winners in Planting Contests More Than the Usual Washington Trip

### VALUE MORE LASTING

WASHINGTON—It is recommended by the department of agriculture that instead of a trip to Washington, the prize winners of the corn, canning, poultry, and other clubs that have become so popular over the country during the past few years, be given a year's course in an agricultural college. In case the academic training of the prize winner would not entitle him to enter an agricultural college, the department recommends a more elementary course in a school where agriculture is taught, or a course in an agricultural high school.

Such courses, it is said, will probably have considerably more lasting value for the prize winners and for agriculture in their sections than flying trips to the national capital. Last autumn scores of young men and women came to Washington because they had stood at the head of the lists of corn growers, canners, etc., in their several localities. They saw the sights of the city, shook hands with President Wilson, and after a few days returned to their homes. The cost of such trips, particularly when the prize winners come from the South and middle West, is rather great, and the same money, expended in short courses in agriculture, would, in the opinion of the department experts, result in a greater amount of permanent good.

One of the first persons to raise the question was Willie P. Brown, an Arkansas corn club prize winner. Given his choice of all the prizes offered by the state, including the trip to Washington, he selected a scholarship giving him a year's tuition in an agricultural school. This gave impetus to the idea in Arkansas, and now the biggest annual prize offered the corn club boys is a scholarship given by the Bankers Association. The same association gives a similar scholarship to the girl champions of the canning clubs.

While a year course with all expenses paid is the proposal of officials of the agricultural department, less extensive courses, it is pointed out, might be offered county winners. Large cash prizes are not to be encouraged, according to those who have worked with the young contestants.

It is also believed that it is better to offer many small prizes than a few large ones. If 20 boys try for a prize and only one can win, some of the 19 unsuccessful ones will not try again, but if there could be half a dozen first prizes, more merit would be recognized, and the remaining 14 would see more possible opportunities of success the following year.

In some states boards of trade and chambers of commerce have recognized the efforts of the clubs by giving dinners for the young people and entertaining them with street car and automobile rides. On other occasions clubs have been honored by an invitation to march in parades, where they have attracted much attention.

From Memphis, Tenn., comes an interesting story which is a sample of what has been done in other states for prize winners. In Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi, which are annually represented at the Memphis tri-state fair, it was decided to send certain prize winners to the fair. At the fair the young men were housed in tents, and in charge of men employed by the state to look after their interests and help them see and understand the important features of the fair. The trip was a success.

The understanding here is that the corn and other clubs are to increase in number the present year. The department of agriculture is doing all that it can to encourage them in all parts of the country.

## HAITIAN REPUBLIC UNDER GEN. ZAMOR TO BE RECOGNIZED

WASHINGTON—Secretary Bryan announces that the United States will recognize immediately the new government of Haiti, with General Oreste Zamor as president. Reports to the state department are regarded as announcing that the new regime is in complete control of all parts of the republic.

President Zamor formerly was Governor of the northern department, and in 1911 was minister of war. When last January President Michel Oreste fled from his capital for safety aboard a German ship, General Zamor at the head of a considerable force proclaimed himself President.

He called the National Assembly together and on Feb 8 was elected President. Gen. Davilmar Theodore, who set up a government at Cape Haitien, was dislodged from that city and is now supposed to be somewhere on the Santo Domingo border with a small following.

### NEEDHAM HEIGHTS HAS NEW CLUB

NEEDHAM HEIGHTS, Mass.—A new club of a non-political and non-sectarian character was formally organized at a meeting held on Saturday night. Former Representative William H. Carter was elected president.

## MAYOR IS FOR REPRESENTATIVE CITY COUNCIL

(Continued from page one)

missioner of public works an elective, instead of an appointive one.

I am opposed to all of these bills in their present form.

I believe that the date of the city election should be changed, and that the number of signatures required for a nomination should be reduced and jurat abolished. It would be more economical to have the state and city election on the same day, but as this would result in confusing national and municipal issues, it would seem better to have the city election held in December on the sixth Tuesday after the state election.

## BOSTON ELKS MUST PAY TAX ON CLUB HOME

Under a decision of the full bench of the supreme court today, Boston lodge No. 10, of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, must pay taxes on its clubhouse in Somerset street. The city imposed a tax of \$3280 for 1911, which was paid under protest and the lodge sued for an abatement on the ground that it was exempt from taxation as a charitable corporation whose real estate is devoted to charitable enterprises.

The court says it is the general policy of the law that all property shall contribute proportionally to the support of the government, and although exceptions are made of property devoted to certain uses, the burden of proof is upon everybody who claims it to show clearly and unequivocally that he comes within the terms of the exemption.

Many charitable functions are performed by the plaintiff, the court declares, but in accordance with the constitution of the order the plaintiff maintains a club for the social enjoyment of its members, the court adds.

The court asserts that the dominating use to which the real estate of the plaintiff is put is that of a private club, rather than a headquarters for the dispensation of charitable relief. The objects chiefly subserved by this real estate and the methods of its administration stamp it plainly as a social venture and not a charitable enterprise.

The real estate on Somerset street is assessed for \$200,000.

## WIDER CHANNEL IS RECOMMENDED AT FORE RIVER

WASHINGTON—That Weymouth Fore river, Mass., shall be improved is recommended in a report to Congress by the army engineers, who, however, say in another report just submitted that Marion harbor, Mass., is not worthy of improvement at federal expense.

The improvement recommended in Fore river is the widening of the 18-foot channel extending to the bridge at Quincy Point. Colonel Abbott, the division engineer, recommends that the width, now 300 feet, be increased to 400 feet, at an estimated cost of \$21,000, provided Congress approves the use of that sum from the unexpended balance of the appropriation made for the existing project.

An expenditure of \$154,000 to \$330,000 to deepen the Weymouth Fore river in Boston harbor was unwarranted, the statement said, because it would benefit only a single ship building company.

## MODERN DANCES ARE OPPOSED

Representative Lewis R. Sullivan appeared before the committee on social welfare at the State House today in behalf of his bill relative to public dancing. The bill provides that "dancing at public dances, entertainments or gatherings of the so-called latest dances, participation in which is not conducive to propriety, shall be prohibited."

Mr. Sullivan said that he has attended dances at which "everybody in the hall should have been arrested."

Mrs. Frank H. Page and Mrs. Anna Steinhauer spoke in favor of the bill. J. A. O'Brien, representing the International Association of Masters of Dancing, was opposed.

## WELLESLEY GIRLS ASSIGNED TO SIX COLLEGE SOCIETIES

WELLESLEY, Mass.—This afternoon 35 girls were assigned to six societies in Wellesley, on account of their high academic standing and general public service.

To the Agora Society are Marion McCarrall of Newton, Ruth Coleman of Davenport, Ia.; Elizabeth Nagel of South Acton, Mass.; Helen Ely of Wellesley, Mass.; Alice Cary of Japan, Mary Grace Knap of Pittsburgh.

To Alpha Kappa Chi were assigned: Henrietta Gilmore, Omaha, Neb.; Fung Hin Lin, Canton, China; Helen McKinney, Seattle, Wash.; Anna Hmyat Lancaster, Pa.; Linda McLain, Minneapolis, and Margaret Woods, Chicago.

To the Phi Sigma Fraternity were assigned: Gladys Gould, Evanston, Ill.; Marion Quimby, Springfield, Mass.;

## REGULATION OF SHIPPING LINES RECOMMENDED

Strict Control of Both Outside and Domestic Boat Companies by Interstate Commerce Commission Called Best Method

### DISSOLUTION OPPOSED

WASHINGTON—Any attempt to dissolve the combinations of shipping of the United States and that of other nations which exists by agreements, pools and conference arrangements would impair trade according to the final report by the House merchant marine and fisheries committee on its investigation into the so-called shipping trust.

After two years of inquiry the committee recommends that shipping of this and other countries be placed under the control of the interstate commerce commission and that if necessary the commission be enlarged to perform this added work.

The report deals with 800 outside and domestic navigation companies and 200 railroad lines.

The final recommendations of the committee are embodied in its final report. It sets forth that shipping lines in practically every trade route from or to United States ports are operated by agreement or conference to restrain competition.

The reports declare that the advantages to both shipper and ship line through these agreements are so great that the combinations should be allowed to continue under the supervision of the interstate commerce commission as to rates, classification, rebates and discrimination. It would be futile, the committee states, to attempt to restore competition by ordering existing agreements terminated.

Outlining the report, Chairman Alexander of the committee said:

"Eighty agreements and understandings, involving nearly all the regular lines operating on nearly every American outside trade route, are in effect, dealing respectively with the traffic to and from Europe, Africa, Australia, Asia, South America, Mexico, Central America and the West Indies.

"Nearly three fourths of the line tonnage operating in the American coastwise and Great Lakes trade is owned or controlled by railroads and shipping consolidations.

"This is especially indicated on the Great Lakes, where a community of interest, through common officers, directors or large stockholders, or charter relations, exists between 37 groups of bulk carriers representing three-fourths of the American bulk tonnage on the Great Lakes.

"For this reason, the committee felt that effective government supervision is the only means of eliminating existing abuses, and assuring to shippers the benefits which may follow from cooperative arrangements among the lines. Such supervisory control, the committee felt, should be vested in the interstate commerce commission."

## TELEPHONE RIGHTS TO BE CONSIDERED

Members of the public service commission will give a hearing tomorrow on a bill of Julius Garst, former senator, which was passed by the legislature last year, relating to extension of telephone and telegraph lines. Questions regarding the installation of extension sets by the company and by subscribers, and the use of telephones by parties other than subscribers, and the subject of payment for publication of names other than the subscriber's in the telephone directory, will come up for consideration.

## FITCHBURG GETS EIGHT LEE RIFLES

WASHINGTON—Representative Calvin D. Paige has secured from the bureau of ordnance of the navy department the loan of eight Lee rifles for the Fitchburg, Mass., city government, the same to be turned over to Camp Guadalupe, N. J., United Spanish War Veterans, for its color guard and firing squad, and for parade occasions and decorative purposes.

## Many Significant Hints On Spring Styles in the Attractive New Tailored Suits

*Tendency to More Simple Elegance is Apparent*

The newest arrivals in Suits are semi-tailored models with medium length jackets, although the tendency is toward the shorter jacket effects. The Skirts are two tier and ripple. Moire is much used in trimming in contrasting effects. The materials most used are wool crepes, poplins, serges, taffeta, fancy moire and moire poplins.

NEW SPRING MODEL SUIT IN SERGE (Illustrated on the right)—One button fancy cutaway; square collar of self-material, with overcollar of silk Roman stripe—Kimono sleeves full length; cuffs and jacket trimmed with bands of self-material, tunic skirt—button trimmed,

25.00

STRIKING NEW SUIT (Illustrated above)—Three button fancy cutaway, double collar of black moire and white corded silk; wide bands of moire on jacket, Raglan sleeves, with moire cuffs, button trimmed tunic skirt, with bands of moire. . . . . 25.00

Second Floor—Main Store

## Jordan Marsh Company

The Store That's First to Show the Newest Styles

## HOW TO FIGURE FARMERS' NET INCOME TOLD

Revenue Bureau Issues Set of Instructions to Show What Part of His Income Is Liable to Tax Under the New Law

### EXPLAINS PROVISIONS

WASHINGTON—The internal revenue bureau has just completed a set of instructions to farmers on how to figure their net income to see if they have to pay an income tax.

"In general," says the bureau, "an income consists of amounts derived from salaries, wages, or compensation for personal service, paid in any form; also from professions, business, sales or dealings in property, or from rents, interest on bonds or mortgages, dividends on stocks, or other income from investments. These items constitute gross income, from which there should be deducted the expense of carrying on the business; interest paid on indebtedness; worthless debts charged off; losses, not covered by insurance; wear and tear of property, and any income upon which the income tax has already been deducted at the source, as, for instance, dividends on the stock of a corporation which has already paid the tax on its earnings.

"The provisions regarding net incomes of \$3000 apply only to unmarried persons or to married persons not living with wife or husband. A husband and wife living together are entitled to an exemption of \$4000 on their aggregate income. This means that in case the wife has a separate income, if this added to the husband's income amounts to \$4000 the total is subject to tax; or, if the wife has no separate income, the husband's income is taxable only in case it reaches \$4000. But a return must be made if the aggregate income of both is \$2500 for the year 1913. The joint exemption, however, would be \$3333.33.

### The Farmer's Income

"In arriving at his net income the farmer should start with his gross income. This would consist of any items of the kind above enumerated, and especially all receipts from the sale of products of every description from the farm. This would include all money received for produce and animals sold, and for the

wool and hides of animals slaughtered, if the wool and hides are sold; but he may deduct from these items the amounts actually paid as purchase money for the animals sold or slaughtered during the year. When the animals raised by the owner are sold or slaughtered, however, their value should not be deducted.

"From the gross income there should be deducted amounts of money actually paid as expenses for operating the farm and producing the farm products, live stock, etc. This would include hired farm labor, farm supplies purchased that are necessary to carry on the business, and not an investment that represents principal, etc. Expenses for repairs on farm property may be deducted, provided the amount deducted does not exceed the amount spent for such repairs during the year for which the return is made. The cost of replacing tools or machinery may also be deducted to the extent that the cost of the new articles does not exceed the value of the old. No deduction may be made for the cost of additional farm machinery, but credit may be allowed for the annual depreciation in the value of such machinery. For example, if a machine cost \$100 and is regarded as good for 10 years of service the annual depreciation would be 10 per cent, and a deduction of \$10 each year could be made on this account, as part of the expense of operating the farm.

"The expense of supporting the family, however, cannot be deducted from the gross income. Among items for which credit is not allowed are medical expense, insurance, store accounts, family supplies, wages of domestic servants and cost of board, room or house rent for family or personal use. In case an individual owns his residence he cannot deduct the estimated value of his rent. But a tenant operating a rented farm as proprietor may deduct the rent of the farm as a part of the expense of his business.

### Produce as Income

"Farmers are not required to include in their income the produce taken from the farm and consumed by the family. Only produce sold off the farm is to be included. A farmer is not entitled to a deduction for his own labor, or for expense of feeding live stock. He may, however, deduct such items as cost of fertilizer and other supplies and materials which are used up in the course of his operations.

"The law provides that for the year 1913 the tax shall be computed only on the net income for the 10 months from March 1 to Dec. 31, and that returns shall be made on the basis of five sixths of the year. Therefore, if the net income for the last 10 months of 1913 amounts to \$2500 or more a return on form 1040 is required. For the 10 months of 1913 every single person is

allowed \$2500 exemption and in the case of husband and wife living together \$3333.33 exemption. In computing the net income for this period deductions should be made for only five sixths of the amounts properly allowable for the whole year. Returns for 1913 must be made by March 1, 1914.

"Blanks for making returns for the income tax may be obtained from the collectors of internal revenue throughout the country, or from the bureau of internal revenue of the treasury department at Washington, D. C. In case of failure on the part of any one who is subject to the tax to file the return by March 1, the law fixes a penalty of 50 per cent of the amount of the tax assessed and \$10 to \$1000 fine. In case of false or fraudulent return there is a penalty of 100 per cent and \$200 to \$2000 fine and one year's imprisonment or both."

## FEDERAL OFFER TO MATHEWSON

CHICAGO—President J. A. Gilmore of the Federal league today wired Christy Mathewson an offer of \$65,000 to manage a Federal league club for three years, and invited Mathewson to meet him in New York on Thursday to consider the offer. Gilmore's telegram was addressed to Mathewson at the Giants' training camp at Marlin Springs, Texas.

Chicago Federal club headquarters announced today that ground will be broken at 10 a. m. tomorrow for the new Federal ball park here.

## GRAND JURY OPENS SIEGEL INQUIRY

NEW YORK—The connection of the Henry Siegel stores with the Siegel private bank was taken up for investigation by an additional grand jury before Judge Rosalsky today. District Attorney Whitman appeared in person to present the case. A number of witnesses including representatives of banks have been summoned to appear.

### CHAMBER TO HEAR ABOUT ARMY

Army conditions are to be the subject of the address by Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, who will be the chief speaker at the assembly luncheon of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at the American house Thursday.

### MR. LOMASNEY OBJECTS

On a personal privilege Representative Lomasney in the House this afternoon said that he objected to statements in the House Journal, that there was no objection raised about Friday's adjournment.



# FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

## DRESS GOODS NOW ART FABRICS

*Fashion's use of beautiful textiles*

Dress materials have reached such a point of perfection that they may be justly termed "art fabrics" for the skill of the weaver and the designer, gathered from age-long civilizations, interpret the modern demand for originality. It is no longer a question of weight or of width in any material today, but of development and improvement only, writes Mrs. Ralston in the Ladies Home Journal. Serges of the present are as soft in weight and as varied in texture and weave as were many of the old-fashioned patterned goods of some years back. The new materials express definite ideas. The design is merged into the character of the garment to form a harmonious whole, so that one cannot be thought of apart from the other.

Certain types of women create certain styles and this is true also of the new materials. Every old convention has been abandoned in the new uses and combinations of materials. It was an old established notion that woens were suitable for one season of the year, and silks, linens and cottons for another. From seasons it was even narrowed down to certain hours of the day for certain occasions. Now all this has been abandoned, and nothing counts but to arrive at a satisfactory result, and by "result" is meant what you yourself wish to develop with given material and accessories.

Think what they would have said if we had proposed to our mothers the use of velvet coats to wear with their organdie summer gowns! Or their surprise at seeing tulie dancing frocks trimmed with fur! Or, for instance, metal bodies worn with tulie overskirts, and underneath the tulie a short skirt of brilliant-colored velvet! Think again of now we use heavy weight materials, such as the new broadened moire, with delicate laces and nets! Nothing seems impossible in the way of combining different materials. Silk is no longer just silk, nor cotton just cotton. I do not mean to imply that one is intended to replace the other, but simply to point to the development which each material has reached, which makes it possible to consider a choice between the two for many purposes.

For how long did we not think that our best dress must be of silk, and our practical, every-day suit of a good stout woolen fabric? Today, in view of the paradoxical order of fashions, it would be quite natural to reverse it.

There is a new material called "jersey laings" which is much used for country coats and short sport jackets. Then there is the velvet duvetyne made in wool, silk, and cotton mixed, suitable for many purposes from separate coats and suits to one-piece dresses. The broadened moire is a lovely fabric for the dressier clothes, or in street costumes it is often used for one of the quaint little ruffled tunics which trim so many plain skirts of cloth, the costume being completed with a coat or a hip-length coat of the same material as the underskirt with probably a quaint moire sash.

Color is such a dominant feature in this age of fashion that it alone limits the use of materials, since materials are chosen, in making up a costume, more for their color value than for their weight, or, it may be said, their suitability. This accounts for the many materials used in the making of one costume, whether a one-piece gown or a coat-and-skirt suit. In this respect we are slipping away from simplicity in materials and their uses. The design must give the keynote of simplicity, as the materials can no longer be relied upon to do this, so varied are their wealth of color and beauty of weave.

Tangerine velvets woven in beautiful metal shades, the broadened metal tissues, and the figured crepe satins are only a few of the newest materials used in the making of evening clothes. For the tailored suits there are wonderful arrangements of plaids in brilliant or soft colorings and in varied textures.

Duvetyne and peau de peche are other fabrics, which, although not new, will be worn again this spring for suits and top coats.

In colors there are exquisite shades of copper, cyclamen, rose, a purplish mole gray, mulberry and all the current shades running up into the beautiful purplish reds. Then there are the browns, and they are many, from the yellow browns to the deep red and black browns; and then greens, of such soft brilliancy and depth that they drive from one's eye entirely the hard greens that once meant green to us all in tones that should have been avoided by any save a 16-year-old girl with pink cheeks. It is the insistent color note in the new fashions which is educating us and extending our use of materials. Our tailored suits of the street are no longer limited to navy blue, brown and the cold grays. Today we use deep orange, canary yellow and the whole range of old red tones, vivid royal blue and gleaming emerald green.

## FACTS REVEALED BY MRS. HEATH

*Reasons for the high cost of living*

"It is partly ignorance, partly indolence, and partly a false idea of values that keeps women from reducing the cost of living in their own homes as they might without regard to outside conditions," said Mrs. Julian Heath the other day, telling of an amusing experience she had with a New York housekeeper who complained of the expense of running her household.

"I had been talking at a meeting of the values of the cheaper cuts of meats. I had said that they were more nutritious often and could be made appetizing if properly prepared. One of the women, a woman of wealth, said it was all right to buy the cheaper things for the kitchen, but she never could offer them to her own family. She asked me to take luncheon with her that day, and we went to one of the smartest restaurants in town, and one of the dishes of the luncheon was lamb en casserole. It was prepared with carrots—a vegetable women usually consider too commonplace for their tables—and peas, and was very good. I was interested in it, and said to the woman: 'Would you mind telling me how much that lamb cost?' She had no objection. It was \$1.50 a portion."

"Now," I said to her, "this is a good object lesson. That dish is made from shoulder of lamb which could not have cost the house more than 12 cents a pound, and you have eaten it and enjoyed it, and yet you would not have served it on your own table."

"Get a waiter with white gloves and a swallow-tail coat to serve it, throw in a little tango music from upstairs somewhere, and any woman will eat almost anything and consider it pretty good, especially if she has paid a high enough price for it. That lamb en casserole was the meat that woman would have sent to her servants' table and she would have kept the lamb chops for her own. It requires sometimes a little more care and skill to prepare the cheaper cuts of meat, but there is no reason why they should not be more generally used."

"They had a funny little dish at one of the popular New York hotels where cold dishes are set out on a special table so that a selection can be made from them. It was 'mock duck.' On examination it proved to be nothing but a neck of chicken nicely browned, one end bent over in a way which gave it a resemblance to a small duck as it rested on a bed of apple sauce. It was only 75 cents, and it really was not worth any more, for there was precious little of anything but bone to it."

"The woman I was luncheon with that day sent the 'mock duck' back, there was so little of it. There are any number of these made dishes at restaurants

## FURNITURE HINTS

The best arrangement of a room is to mass the furnishings. This must be done with thought to light and shadow, balance and grouping, says the New Haven Journal Courier. Thought should also be given to distant architectural characteristics.

A screen may be used to break up a large room. Place it midway, projecting well toward the center, where it should form the nucleus of a furniture group.

If you would be repeatedly impressed with a beautiful piece of furniture or bric-a-brac change its place in a room or remove it occasionally altogether.

## GOOD IN BONES

To get the best value out of meat bones boil them when boiling a piece of bacon or ham. The liquor, when cold, sets in a jelly, which is very useful and nourishing for making soup or gravy, says the Kansas City Star. An astonishing amount of goodness can be boiled out of bones and doing it with the ham saves trouble and fuel.

## PLACE TO KEEP PLAYTHINGS

I find this plan most successful for keeping the children's toys, living as I do in a small house, writes a contributor to the Modern Priscilla. I secured four boxes of equal size (dry goods boxes), large enough for two to give a small wardrobe effect when placed one upon the other endwise. The ends of the other two boxes were used for shelves in these. The whole was placed in a convenient corner and covered smoothly with cretonne. In the lower box, closed by a loosely hanging curtain, the children were taught to put all toys. The upper box was neatly lined with canvas throughout, and with a curtain meeting the one below and having a draw-string at top and bottom, it provided three dust-proof shelves for linen or any of the many things that it is hard to find a place for in the small house. The outside appearance is very effective, especially if the cretonne is matched with other hangings, or with the paper of a room.

## SMALL BOY'S SUIT

An attractive bloomer suit for the small boy is of striped cotton crepe, says the Newark News. It is in sailor fashion with short trousers. The Dombey suits with light trousers and dark blouses or the dark trousers and light blouses promise to be in demand.

## COOK BOOK COVER

Covering the cook books with paraffin paper will keep them in good condition and at the same time allow the lettering on the back and sides to show, says the Ladies Home Journal. Besides looking neat the books will be so well protected that they will last longer.

## BOX FOR FOOD

A charming gift is the cretonne-covered box of tin in which foodstuffs may be kept, says the Newark News. It is especially nice for college girls or those who are boarding.

## WHAT CAN BE DONE WITH A HAM

*Right way to boil it and several good dishes*

The economical housekeeper can save money by purchasing a whole ham, yet in a small family it is hard to dispose of. A ham can be kept for some time, if it is well wrapped, by first placing paraffin paper over the "ut side and hanging the ham in a cool, dry place, writes Harriet R. Whitaker in the Ladies Home Journal. Slices can be cut off for boiling or trying now and then until the quantity remains that one wishes to boil or bake; it can be disposed of then to the last crumb with a relish. It saves time to put through a meat-chopper all of what remains of a boiled ham at once, and then pack, well covered, in a refrigerator.

Right way to boil a ham—Soak the ham overnight, wash and scrape it, and place in a large kettle. Put it on cold water and heat gradually. It is best to let it remain an hour or more heated before it comes to a boil, then keep simmering gently, allowing 25 or more minutes to each pound. Some vegetables and herbs in the water improve the flavor. After it is thoroughly cooked let it cool off in this water. Remove the skin and slash the fat, sprinkle with sugar and set the ham in a warm oven for the sugar to dissolve. If the ham is to be served hot only partly cook it in the water, sprinkle with brown or white sugar and cracker or bread crumbs, press in a number of whole cloves, heat and brown well. Place a paper frill around the knuckle, and garnish with sprigs of parsley. Ham cooked in this way is tender and juicy.

Old English ham-and-chicken pie—Lay thin slices of ham in the bottom of a baking-dish, then a layer of cut-up cold chicken; season very lightly with salt, pepper and nutmeg. Rub the hard-cooked yolks of two eggs in a spoonful of flour and a large spoonful of butter, moisten and stir in one cupful of chicken stock and pour this over the first layer; add more chicken, cover with a paste not quite as rich as for pie, and bake slowly for half an hour, or for 40 minutes if the meat is underdone. Serve hot.

Bird's nest on toast—Trim slices of bread half an inch thick into rounds; toast and butter; sprinkle with ground ham. Separate the whites from the yolks of the eggs, using one egg for each round of toast, leaving the yolks in the half-shells until wanted. Beat the whites very stiff, adding salt; divide on each piece of toast, make a cavity in center, place a yolk on each, add a little butter and pepper and leave in a hot oven until the white is slightly colored. This is a very tempting looking dish. Garnish with parsley.

Hedgehog—One cupful of ground cold ham, one cupful of chicken or veal, one cupful of bread crumbs, one cupful of cooked rice or any cereal left over, two tablespoonfuls of minced parsley, two teaspoonfuls of grated onion, a piece of butter, two eggs well beaten. Bake until brown. Serve with tomato sauce, using strained and thickened tomatoes.

## TRIED RECIPES

### GRIDDLED POTATOES

Boil white potatoes with their jackets on and let them cool before peeling. Peel then and cut into rather thick slices lengthwise of the potatoes. Stir into some olive oil a few drops of onion juice, some salt and some pepper. Dip each slice of potato into the oil, arrange on a buttered griddle and broil over a clear fire.

### CAULIFLOWER IN CREAM

Cut a cauliflower into pieces, as usual, wash thoroughly and boil in salted water till it is quite done. Make a sauce of two tablespoonfuls of butter, melted, blended with two tablespoonfuls of flour, a pint of rich milk, with the necessary salt and a generous amount of white pepper. Add the cauliflower, well drained from the water in which it was cooked, to this sauce, put into a baking dish, sprinkle over with fine bread crumbs and grated Parmesan cheese. Set into a hot oven to brown quickly.

### SALAD OF LIMA BEANS

Soak the beans, and cook them as usual in salted water till they are done. Drain, and let get very cold. Make a dressing, of oil, white vinegar, salt, white pepper, and a little mustard, adding to it some chopped parsley and chopped chives. Add also a sweet red pepper, or pimento, chopped till very fine, and then pour over the beans—Epicure.

### CHOCOLATE CORNSTARCH PUDDING

Put two squares unsweetened chocolate and two cupfuls of cold milk in double boiler, and bring to the scalding point. Mix thoroughly one fourth cupful of sugar, three tablespoonfuls of cornstarch and one fourth teaspoonful of salt and pour on gradually, while stirring constantly, one fourth cupful of milk. Add mixture, scalded milk and chocolate, and cook in double boiler 15 minutes, stirring constantly until mixture thickens, and afterward occasionally. Add one half teaspoonful of vanilla and turn into a serving dish. Chill and serve with or without sugar and thin cream.—Woman's Home Companion.

## FROCK OF EMBROIDERED VOILE

*Trimmed with insertions of Irish lace*

Cotton materials never before were so lovely and so varied as they are this season, but, among them all, there is nothing prettier than the embroidered voile illustrated. It is trimmed with in-



sertions of Irish lace and is worn with a girdle of bright colored ribbon. In cut and design, it is simplicity itself, there

being only a straight skirt that is joined to a plain little blouse.

The sleeves are without fulness at the shoulders and the armholes are large, while trimming conceals the seams.

Made of the material and trimmed after the manner illustrated, the frock is suited to afternoon dances and the like. It could, however, be made of such a simple fabric as plain voile or marquisette and with less trimming and become adapted to simpler afternoon wear. If preferred, the neck can be made high and the sleeves can be made shorter.

Plain white cotton net is being much used for dancing parties and occasions of the kind and would be charming made in this way over a colored slip.

Among new materials is fine, sheer marquisette that is almost as dainty as net itself. If something a little heavier than either of these is wanted, crepe de chine can be used in the same way.

For the 12-year size, the dress will require 3 1/4 yds. of material 27, 3 3/4 yds., 36, 2 3/4 yds., 44 in. wide, with 20 yds. of insertion, 5 yds. of edging.

The pattern of the dress (7898) is cut in sizes for girls from 10 to 14 years. It can be bought at any May Manton agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

## WORTH KNOWING

Add a sliced banana to the white of one egg and beat until stiff. The banana will entirely dissolve and you will have a delicious substitute for whipped cream.

To clean steel knives, take a piece of board 10 inches long and six inches wide. Tack on this a piece of brussels carpet and sprinkle with fine emery. Rub the knives on this and they will clean with little labor.

Fried food should not be allowed to become chilled before eating.

When making cocoa if you wish to avoid having it lumpy, also the waste and mushiness of mixing with cold water, try blending the cocoa and sugar before adding to the boiling water and you will find it smooth, cleanly and easy.—Memphis News Scimitar.

## TRAVEL HELP

A nice way to keep collars, jabots, ribbons and such things smooth when packing in a suitcase is to put them between the different leaves of a magazine. This takes up less room than a box in a suitcase and is very convenient when removed to the dresser drawer, as it keeps these small articles smooth and nice.—Modern Priscilla.

## EFFECT OF LINES

In planning for remodeling or decorating it is well to remember that vertical lines on a wall increase the apparent height of the ceiling, while on the other hand horizontal lines on the walls will bring the ceiling down, says the New York Press. When the ceiling is too high striped papers and all vertical lines are to be avoided.

## SOUR MILK PANCAKES FAVORED

*Some prefer them to any other kind*

The griddle on which pancakes are baked should be lightly greased and almost smoking hot. They should be made either with soda and cream of tartar or with baking powder, to keep them from sogging. And they should not be too heavily covered with syrup or sugar when they are eaten.

Thick pancakes seem to have been the kind usually baked on Shrove Tuesday. They are only partly cooked over the fire, and finished in the oven.

To make them, sift together two cupfuls of flour, a teaspoonful of salt, a tablespoonful of sugar and a teaspoonful of baking powder. Into these dry ingredients break two eggs. Measure out two cupfuls of milk and add a little of it. Beat smooth with a wooden spoon. Then add the rest of the pint of milk and beat with a large egg beater. Add two tablespoonfuls of melted butter. Pour all this batter into a big sheet iron frying pan, which has been lightly buttered, and cook it for three minutes without burning. Then spread apple sauce over it and put it into the oven to cook until it is done through.

French pancakes are delicious when properly made for dessert, says the Minneapolis Journal. Mix a cupful of sifted flour with a little salt and a tablespoonful of baking powder. Mix a well beaten egg with three quarters of a cupful of milk and a tablespoonful of melted butter and add it to the dry ingredients. Beat until smooth. Cook in a flat, big sheet and when done on both sides, spread with currant jelly. Roll carefully and sprinkle with sugar. Serve immediately.

Another dessert pancake can be made by adding chopped nuts or fruit of any sort—pineapple, orange, bananas, apples, dates or figs, for instance—to any batter and cooking in small cakes to serve hot with cream and sugar.

Sour milk pancakes are liked better by many cooks than any other sort. To make them mix together two cupfuls of sifted flour, a teaspoonful of soda and a saltspoonful of salt. Then add two cupfuls of sour, rich milk, stirring as you

add the milk gradually until the mass is bubbling and light.

Sour milk pancakes are especially good served with sausages or bacon or little strips of broiled ham. If they are served with any of these things they should be cooked on a griddle greased with a piece of bacon rind, or fat salt pork.

Any kind of cooked cereal can be utilized in pancakes. The coarser sorts—like rice and oatmeal—should be cooked very soft and put through a sieve. Whether coarse or fine, the cereal should be cooked twice each time the griddle is filled, as the cereal particles have a tendency to sink to the bottom of the batter.

For cereal pancakes allow a pint of milk to a pint of thin cereal. This is a loose way of measuring, as the thinness of the cereal, of course, makes the amount of milk needed vary. But it is easy enough to add a little more flour to counteract the presence of too much milk. For each pint of milk and pint of cereal allow a pint of flour, sifted with a big teaspoonful of baking powder and the same amount of salt. After these ingredients are all mixed together add the yolks of two eggs, and lastly the stiff whites.

Pure maple syrup, strained honey, marmalade, shaved maple sugar or granulated sugar and butter are all good on pancakes.

## IF GLASSES STICK

If two glasses are wedged together they can easily be separated, says a Monitor reader, by tapping the outer one around where they are together with a third tumbler. This also applies to a glass stopper in a glass bottle.

## HONEY IN BEANS

Prepare white beans in the usual way for baking, but substitute honey for molasses, which gives the beans a delicious, superior flavor.—Los Angeles Express.

## CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

### Little Homesteaders

Realistic sketches of pioneer conditions in the American West are found in the "Letters of a Woman Homesteader," in the Atlantic Monthly. In a recent instalment we read of the gift of a wardrobe to a little girl who had almost nothing to wear. One of the friendly women made underclothes for the child out of old flour sacks and sugar bags. Others bought cheap and pretty calico or gingham for little dresses. The child cried with joy over them all. The picture of the old wagon in which she and her grandmother drove round the country follows here:

"Fancy a squeaky, rickety old wagon without a vestige of paint. The tires had come off and had been 'set' at home. That is done by heating the tires red hot and having the rims of the wheels covered with several layers of burlap, or other old rags, well wet. Then the red-hot tire is put on and water hurriedly poured on to shrink the iron and to keep the burlap from blazing. Well, whoever had set Cora Belle's tires had forgotten to cut away the surplus burlap, so all the ragtags were merrily waving in the breeze."

### Fish Market at Honolulu

One of the most interesting places in Honolulu is the fish market. Sellers and buyers of many races are here, and

on the table are piled berries, fruits, seaweed and fish. The fish are very peculiar. Some are black, some golden color, others purple, and some emerald green. A few are spotted like the tiger. There are devil fish, dolphins, flying fish, ocean mullet, crabs, squid, limpets, and sea urchins. There are also gold and silver fish and various kinds of sea mosses which the natives eat.—Progressive Teacher.

### Picture Puzzle



What fish? ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PUZZLE Naples.



# Term for Judges and Election by People Is Urged

A. E. Seagrave, Assistant Attorney-General, Urges Legislative Committee to Report Bill Limiting Service on Bench

## FAVORS POPULAR VOTE

Favoring the appointment of judges for a term of years rather than permanent as provided by the system now in operation, Arthur E. Seagrave of Uxbridge, assistant to the attorney-general of Massachusetts, spoke at the hearing at the State House today given by the committee on constitutional amendments. Three resolves were before the hearing, two of which were on petition of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor. The third was introduced by Representative Edward Carr of Hopkinton, Progressive.

Mr. Seagrave said he favored the adoption of the provisions of H. 185, the A. F. of L. bill providing for the election of judges, though he said he was not urgent about direct election of the judiciary, preferring instead appointment for a term of years.

As reasons for his position Mr. Seagrave said that judges appointed permanently after years of service get out of touch with the community. He characterized the present system as a relic of the monarchical form of government.

Representatives Tilden of Malden, Rich of Everett and Gurney of Whitman recorded themselves in favor of election of judges and for the recall of judicial decision, as provided in one of the resolves under consideration by the committee on constitutional amendments.

Henry Sterling, representing the state branch of the A. F. of L., spoke for both propositions. Organized labor as a whole favors the election of the judiciary, he declared. He said there was, however, a difference of opinion as to the recall of judicial decision.

Asked by a member of the committee if the adoption of the initiative and referendum in Massachusetts would not practically accomplish what the recall of judicial decision sought to obtain, Mr. Sterling said he thought it would.

Sylvester McBride of Watertown, socialist, also favored both propositions. He said they would bring the judiciary closer to the workingman.

Mr. Carr's measure and one of those introduced by the labor organization, both relating to the recall of judicial decisions, are practically the same in wording. They apply only to the supreme judicial court of Massachusetts and only to decisions which are handed down to the effect that an act of the Legislature is unconstitutional.

Both measures provide two ways for having the act, in case the supreme court rules it unconstitutional, submitted to the people who are to vote on the question whether the act shall have the force of law.

It is provided that if, after the supreme court has ruled that an act of the Legislature is unconstitutional, voters in number equal to 10 per cent of the total vote cast for Governor at the preceding state election shall petition the secretary of the commonwealth, the act shall be submitted to the voters at the next state election.

Another provision reads that if the Legislature which sits following the adverse opinion of the court shall pass the same act it shall be submitted to the people for popular vote. If a majority of the voters shall pass favorably on the measure, whether submitted to them under either plan, it is to have the force of law and to go into effect 30 days after the election at which it was submitted.

The third resolve coming before the committee today, also introduced on petition of the Massachusetts state branch, would amend the state constitution so as to have all judges in the commonwealth elected by the people for a term of years, not to exceed five, "in order that the people may not suffer from the long continuance in place of any judge who shall fail of discharging the important duties of his office with ability, fidelity and for the public good," as the proposed amendment reads.

## NEW YORK LABOR MEETING IS HELD

NEW YORK.—As a step in the proposed organization of all federal, state and city employees in the United States, representatives of the letter carriers, postoffice clerks, customhouse employees and civil service employees of the city met in room 309 of the Pulitzer building. In the plan to bring all governmental employees into one body in affiliation with the A. F. of L., it is intended to hold mass meetings of civil service employees in every large city.

## STANTON COIT TO TALK ON SUFFRAGE

Stanton Coit of London will speak on "Women and the State" at an equal suffrage mass meeting to be held in the Brookline town hall at 8 o'clock tonight. "Victory in New York in 1915" will be the subject of Miss Florence Luscomb at the open meeting at Brookline Equal suffrage headquarters tomorrow afternoon.

**BARS TO IMMIGRATION OPPOSED.** NEW YORK.—At the annual meeting of the executive committee of the Independent Order of the Free Sons of Israel at the Hotel Astor on Sunday protest was made against the proposed legislation to restrict immigration.

## COMMITTEE HEARS EXECUTIVE

Editorial Observations as to Governor Walsh's Departure Leads to Approval

When the Governor of Massachusetts appeared recently in a legislative committee room to advocate a change in the constitution he sent another of the treasured official precedents to the waste basket. Governors have indeed influenced legislatures, sometimes openly and oftener covertly. They have called committee members to the executive chamber and in its guarded retirement have expressed themselves in more or less commendatory tones. They have been represented in the committee room by men whose gubernatorial proximity has given substance to the whispered rumor that they must be there with some hint of authority. They have allowed the impression to be gained that if bills that were known as theirs were not favored, others would have little favor from the pen of an executive who can sign a name or write a plausible veto as occasion requires. But not before have governors stood in the committee-room and subjected themselves to interrogation.

What Governor Walsh did was to bring into the open the interest an executive, by common consent, may take in legislative proceedings. In the constitution the advice of the Governor is expected. It is supposed to take the form of a message—the inaugural that he reads himself or the special that he sends by a messenger, for whom alone the central doors to the House of Representatives are opened and who is formally announced by the bearer of the message. That the executive may go beyond this formal approach to the personal appeal has been long admitted and has come in the past few years to be expected. There have been objections to it, sometimes uttered only in the lounging rooms of the State House but occasionally appearing in debate. In spite of the sentiment that safe bounds were being overstepped, it has come to be a common subject of calculation what the Governor thinks or wishes.

The Governor may be assumed to have divested himself of none of the rights of the citizen, one of the most valued of which by some of habitual appearance is the chance to deliver opinions to legislative committees. He may as well state his reasons for advising a certain course to a committee, the "eyes and ears of the General Court," as to state them in writing. But one objection that seems substantial is that, as Governor, he is not quite on the level with unofficial persons. Disclaiming intent to carry the weight of his office into the consideration of the matter in hand, he still is accorded a deference that his office deserves. It is not quite possible for him to be thought of in this place as the citizen without a title. Thus he throws into the discussion another consideration than that of the merit of his argument. "What the Governor says" is given a weight that "what Mr. Walsh says" might not carry. To that extent the

private citizen who differs with the Governor's views is put to a certain disadvantage. But this is less imposing as a bar than when governors kept themselves apart from all influence upon legislative action, a day now fast receding.

In the first instance of a Governor appearing before a committee it was in behalf of a constitutional change of general interest to the people of the state. He argued for a constitutional amendment to provide for the initiative and referendum. He was already committed to the alteration. He threw no new weight of authority into the discussion. He sought only the opportunity to show the grounds of his favor for this fundamental act, a broadening of the democracy which is not without a hint in the bill of rights which the people reserved for themselves so long ago as 1780. It was such a question as a Governor might discuss in any place with propriety. He would not be restrained from discussing it at the public dinner. Then why might he not present it where there was a free field for reply and where the consideration of it was in the proper path toward action?

Admitted, if so it be, that the Governor breaks no precedent which the interests of the people or the perfect balance of the Legislature can be cited to defend, when he comes to the committee room in an open hearing, there will still be, we think, a wish that the new practice shall be cautiously extended. The Governor as a special pleader would not be welcome as a common spectacle. The great questions of any one session are relatively few. Those that concern the whole people in any vital way are a short list compared with those that have a local or a partial importance. The dignity which comes through a hearing on a constitutional change unmarred would suffer certain loss if it were drawn into a partisan or petty difference. The limits within which the practice may go will easily enough fix themselves for men who are likely to be elevated to the first office in the state.

The new and happy fashion of public business involves publicity. There is a decided decline in tolerance of cloistered conferences and hidden exercise of influence. It is being learned that what is done in the public view is better done. Star chambers are out of vogue and for reasons that need no mention when they are numerous and well recognized. It may be that governors who go before committees in rooms that are open to all citizens will be less likely to exercise influence by the other and older ways of personal pressure. But there need be no waiting for evidence of that improvement to conclude that the executive who chooses to be frank and open and to meet his fellow citizens as one of them, is acting wisely, if he be sure that the occasion is one where whatever garment of authority he wears may be worn without undue significance.

## PLAYHOUSE NEWS

The players from the Little theater, Chicago, bring a fine bill to the Toy theater, fine in situation, acting and setting.

A suite of court dances awake a vivid reminder of the grace and beauty of a departed ampler day. As one watched the slow graceful movement of the dancer, listened to the archaic music, and satisfied the eye with soft changing lights and colors of the setting, he was inclined to sigh for the days when the leisurely tide of living made grace and beauty possible and the social functions carried with them a meaning and value lost in the modern rush and whirl.

To such a mood "The Happy Prince" brought an instant and sharp corrective. The prince lived in a castle shut in by high walls. Not a disturbing note from the outer world ever entered to mar the beauty of his pleasure. "He was happy if every pleasure brings happiness."

When he passed away his subjects placed his statue on a lofty pedestal. Then for the first time he saw the world. His ignorant human heart felt no pang for his fellow creatures, but his heart of lead felt pity for the unsatisfied longings of the hard lives he saw throughout his city.

A little sparrow stopped in her flight to the summer clime of Egypt, and he besought her to be his messenger to carry relief to the unhappy ones about him.

He sent the ruby in his sword hilt to a mother whose child cried for luxuries impossible to get.

One sapphire eye went to a struggling playwright, the other to a poor little match girl. Then the sparrow, pitying him, stifled her longing for sunny Egypt and stayed with him and saw for him until she, too, passed away.

The recording one proclaimed that the high court of heaven received them as worthy of great honor.

This touching little allegory carries fine values and it was good to see and feel the audience react to them.

Skilfully managed lights created an illusory setting and the acting was so subjective and imaginative that the audience was unconsciously wrapped in the atmosphere of the novel play. Mrs. Moore achieved poetic passivity as the statue and her voice had a far away non-human quality that intensified the seeming reality of an unreal situation.

Miss Allen was birdlike in her move-

ment and her voice had a piquantly appropriate staccato quality.

The Toy theater presented as the last piece a dramatized episode from "The Old Curiosity Shop" with Dick Swiveller and the Marchioness as the characters. The setting by Clifford Pember showed just the sort of squalid lodging that a woman of the Sally Brass type would have in her house.

Mr. Churchill fully realized one's conception of the scapegrace hero, his unflagging spontaneity, his fine restraint of taste and his charm of movement and voice were a joy to hear and see.

Mrs. Davis truthfully visualized the Marchioness with her mob cap and flopping shoes, but her voice never realized the selfish quality of the girl nor conveyed the pathos of her situation.

### THEATER COMPANY DELAYED

Because of traffic conditions in New Jersey, the train bearing the "Fanny's First Play" company to Boston from Philadelphia is so delayed there will be no performance at the Park theater tonight. Seats may be exchanged at the box office for later performances, or money refunded. Other theaters will give plays as announced, the companies having arrived.

## ROXBURY PLANS BOYS' INSTITUTE

Roxbury citizens plan to raise more than \$60,000 for a new building for the Boys' Institute of Industry during the 12-day campaign that is to start with a dinner at Intercolonial hall March 25, at which over 700 citizens have already accepted invitations to be present.

Three committees of 15 teams, with 10 men on each team have been organized for the campaign work.

### MRS. JOHNSON TO SPEAK

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Wellesley's new equal suffrage league holds its second meeting this afternoon at the home of Mrs. Willard Dillaway. Enrollment of new members will be followed by an address by Mrs. Lewis J. Johnson, president of the Political Equality Association of Cambridge.

### MEDFORD TRADE MEN PLAN MEET

Medford's Board of Trade will hear Secretary Frederick W. Mozart of the Malden Board of Trade this week.

## 100 AT HARVARD GET DIPLOMAS IN MIDYEAR AWARD

Without ceremony or public exercise 100 men received their diplomas at the annual midyear award today by calling at the college office at Harvard University.

Students who had completed their four years' work in three and a half years were given their degrees a half year in advance of the other members of the class of 1914.

Others who received diplomas with the degree of bachelor of arts were those who have made up work.

## NEW COURSE IS BEGUN AT TUFTS

MEDFORD, Mass.—A new course in education which combines theoretical and practical instruction has just been added to the Tufts College curriculum and is being given by Prof. Karl Schmidt, head of the psychology department. About 25 members of the Tufts and Jackson senior classes, students who are intending to teach next year, are taking the course.

Two days a week, Professor Schmidt gives hour lectures on the theory of education. The third day, each student meets with the professor at the head of the department in which he is specializing and is given personal instruction in practical means of teaching that subject.

## TRACK MEASURING PLANS REVISED

Frederick J. Macleod, chairman of the public service commission, announces that the commission will probably adopt a regular railroad car method to measure state railroad trackage and make the first experiment on some branch line of the New Haven system. Railroad officials objected to an automobile equipped with odometer. The plan was made at a conference, where Thure Hanson, state sealer of weights and measures; H. N. Biscoe, representing the Boston & Albany; General Superintendent C. N. Woodard of the New Haven, and others were present.

## MALDEN TO NAME BOARD MEMBERS

Mayor Charles Schumaker of Malden tomorrow night will name two new members of the street and water commission, one to succeed Chairman Charles T. Hall, whose term expires, and the other to succeed Edmund Loneragan, whose resignation was requested by the mayor. The other member of the commission, former Alderman John M. Devir, has not complied with the mayor's request for his resignation.

Commissioner Devir has today sent a letter to the Malden board of aldermen asking that a public conference be held at which the mayor shall give reasons for seeking his resignation.

## INQUIRY IS BEGUN IN CAMBRIDGE

Obert Sletten, chairman of the city committee of the Citizens Municipal party of Cambridge has been summoned before the Middlesex grand jury tomorrow to tell what he knows about the alleged practice of assessing drug stores for campaign contributions and also the alleged practice of members of the city government acting as paid agents for license applications.

District Attorney William J. Corcoran has summoned him because these charges are involved in two of the planks of the Citizens' platform.

## BROOKLINE CLASS NAMING OFFICERS

Nominations for all class day officers will be made at a meeting of the senior class of the Brookline high school this afternoon. The historian has already been elected and is Julian Reinherz. Election of the other officers will be held on March 9.

The girls' debating club of the high school begins a series of interclass debates tomorrow afternoon. Mary McEhahan and Margaret, 16, will speak for the affirmative, and Ruth Brooks and Hope Snedden, 17, for the negative.

## BROOKLINE ELKS ELECT TONIGHT

Nominations for officers to the Brookline lodge of Elks have been made and will be voted on at the annual meeting to be held tonight at Gardner hall: Exalted ruler, William B. Powell; esteemed leading knight, William F. Foley; esteemed loyal knight, Joseph A. S. Gold; esteemed lecturing knight, William B. Jackson; secretary, Albert P. Briggs; treasurer, George W. Delano; tiler, John B. Kernan; delegate to grand lodge, Dr. Everett M. Bowker; alternate, Edward A. McEttrick.

Following is the program: Overture, "Der Freischuetz," Weber, orchestra; Agatha's aria, "Der Freischuetz," Weber, Mme. van Endert; nocturne and scherzo, "Midsummer-Night's Dream," Mendelssohn, orchestra; songs with piano, lullaby, Mozart, pastoral (Old English), Carey, "Vieille Chanson," Bizet; "The Year's at the Spring," Mrs. Beach; Mme. van Endert; Elisabeth's aria.

### CIVIC REPORT DUE SOON

Report of its findings will be made next Monday by the committee of five appointed to consider the feasibility of forming a central bureau or clearing house for civic and social service organization in Boston. Prof. William B. Munro is chairman.

## MUSIC IN BOSTON

### MME. SCHUMANN-HEINK SINGS

Presenting Schumann's song cycle, "Frauenliebe und Leben," as her principal number, Mme. Ernestine Schumann-Heink, contralto, gave a recital in Symphony hall on Saturday afternoon to the inspiration of a capacity house. She was assisted by Miss Nina Fletcher, violinist, and Mrs. Katherine Hoffmann, accompanist.

Out of all the throng that listened on the floor, in the side aisles, in the balconies and on the platform, there were probably few persons who would admit that they found the greatest pleasure in the Schumann song cycle. An overwhelming majority would say that their preference was, as the handclapping declared it, for the pieces in English at the end of the program. And they would probably not give as the reason the fact that the closing group was sung in their own language but they would insist that it was because this group carried the emotional climax of the afternoon, that it contained the interpretive point which the singer most desired to drive home. They would yield first honors to the Schumann cycle only in deference to the cultural argument.

They would grant that a little discipline in the music of a composer whom conservatory professors call the culmination of the romantic movement, was good for them but they would hold that the chief delight of the day was the incisive expression of sentiment that went into the songs with English words.

But esthetic value and effort do not invariably find statement in hand-clapping. And they do not always find it in the comment that enthusiast utters to enthusiast after the concert is over. The worth and the social constructive-ness of song readings are in the quality of attention they command. They are in the current of thinking which the performer starts from the audience in the direction of the composer and the poet. If the flow is deep and continued, if every listener's artistic consciousness melts into it, the result is interpretation in the highest meaning of the word. After it is over there may be striking together of palms and there may be ejaculations of praise, but these are no measure of the occasion.

The contralto's great matinee audience was keen for its responsibilities as her interpretive associate. It enacted its role in the drama of the "Frauenliebe und Leben" with zeal. And whereas it sought the tragedy of that document fervently and lived to the full the half hour of beauty and poignancy there contained, it declared itself in the outward way of handclapping more in favor of unimportant experiences that followed.

This is the way the leading singers find their large houses disposed. They get praised for trifles, but they do the service for which they are called back year after year in the repertory masters. And these masters when an artist of Mme. Schumann-Heink's talent goes calling a program among them have a way of yielding up something that sounds newly composed. Otherwise stated, the audience of Saturday assisted in giving one of the noblest works of the song repertory, the "Frauenliebe und Leben" fresh interpretation.

### MME. VAN ENDERT SINGS

Symphony hall was well filled yesterday afternoon when Mme. Elisabeth van Endert appeared in one of the regular Sunday afternoon concerts arranged by C. A. Ellis. The assisting artists were about 60 of the players of the Boston Symphony orchestra under the leadership of Otto Utracki, the assistant conductor of the orchestra.

Applause was quick, frequent and hearty for the program was chosen with an eye to the varied audience that was to hear it, and each constituency was eager to do honor to the performer it favored. In addition to the friends of the Symphony players who are loyal and constant in their support of any activity the men of the orchestra may be engaged in were the students of song, anxious to hear the latest from Germany in method and interpretation, which they expected to get from Mme. van Endert.

At this concert a new following was developed, those who found in the versatile Mr. Utracki an accompanist of sympathy and skill. Mr. Utracki as conductor is well liked in Boston; at the next pair of Symphony concerts we shall have the opportunity of judging his ability as composer when he conducts his own symphony, which an advance analysis shows to be both melodic and resourceful; yesterday afternoon Boston heard still another side of his art expression, accompaniments of sustaining smoothness and power, wonderful accompaniment as to strength of tone and above all of a song-tone seldom heard.

Mme. van Endert, florid as to tone, assured as to presence and strong as to the volume of her voice gave of her best and was well liked and warmly approved. Arias seem more adapted to her power than cradle songs and loquacious seems to suit her better than softer expression. There was an assurance in the singing of "Dieu theure Halle" from "Tannhauser" that leads one to the belief that she much prefers as yet those songs where she can let her voice out. She was kindly disposed with extra numbers when the applause was insistent.

Following is the program: Overture, "Der Freischuetz," Weber, orchestra; Agatha's aria, "Der Freischuetz," Weber, Mme. van Endert; nocturne and scherzo, "Midsummer-Night's Dream," Mendelssohn, orchestra; songs with piano, lullaby, Mozart, pastoral (Old English), Carey, "Vieille Chanson," Bizet; "The Year's at the Spring," Mrs. Beach; Mme. van Endert; Elisabeth's aria.

## CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION IS NOT FAVORED

Legislative Committee Reports Leave to Withdraw on Measure of Representative Carr, as Well as on Several Others

## THREE SALARY BILLS

Leave to withdraw was the report made today to the House by the committee on constitutional amendments on the resolve of Representative Carr, for the calling of a constitutional convention. Other committee reports received follow:

Election laws, leave to withdraw, petition of Senator James H. Brennan that hours for opening and closing the polls at primaries be made more uniform.

Education, leave to withdraw, petition of E. E. Keavin that the teaching of boxing in the public schools be regulated. Election laws, leave to withdraw, petition of Representative Twihig for a change in the hours for voting at primaries and elections.

Fisheries and game, leave to withdraw, petition of Charles H. Keith that the laws relative to migratory birds be made the same as the regulations of the United States government relating to that subject.

Fisheries and game, leave to withdraw, petition of Isaac C. Harvey to allow lobster dealers to shock lobsters without a permit from the department of fisheries and game.

Election laws, leave to withdraw, petition of Isaac Gordon to change the day for holding primaries from Tuesday to Wednesday.

Social welfare, leave to withdraw, petition of Russell A. Wood that vacation institutions be established for mothers and children.

Education, leave to withdraw, petition of Claude E. Hackett relative to the examination and registration of musicians as a prerequisite for teaching.

Public service, leave to withdraw, petition of Senator James H. Brennan that the civil service commission in certifying names from the labor list in the city of Boston be required to certify the names in the order of their registration.

Public service reports bills to establish the salaries of the secretary, treasurer, and auditor of the commonwealth at \$6000 per annum, each, Representative Fred P. Greenwood of Everett dissenting.

## SILHOUETTES ARE PUT ON DISPLAY

Modern silhouette portraits and representative bookplates by William Fuller Curtis of New York and Washington are being shown at the rooms of the Boston Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park street, in an exhibition which opens today and will last through the week. The silhouettes are drawn on sepia cards and filled in with black ink. Mr. Curtis has accentuated his profiles by the introduction of gilt into the backgrounds.

Among the silhouettes shown are Mrs. Katharine H. Hyde, John McEwen Hyde, "Lady Rose, Who Goes a-Walking," "Fraulein and the Children," "Bobbie's Mother and Bobbie" and "Mary G."

## COPPER COMPANY SIDE TO TESTIFY

HOUGHTON, Mich.—The congressional sub-committee investigating the copper mine strike resumes today calling witnesses, after recess visits to the mines, and the companies' side of the hearing now opens.

James McNaughton, general manager of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, will be the first witness for the operators, according to announcement by counsel.

## SCHOOL BUDGET TO BE SCANNED

At its regular meeting this evening the Boston school committee will take up the consideration of the budget for the year. This will probably consume the entire evening.

Afternoon Luncheon  
3 to 5  
Eighth Floor



## The New Hats

Our first authoritative showing including the model hats personally selected in Paris by our chief milliner—and many others adapted from and inspired by these models.

Women's Hats—Sixth Floor  
Misses' Hats—Fourth Floor

**OUR NEW 'PHONE NUMBER, OXFORD 1**

Puts you in close touch with the Filene system of FREE DELIVERY of all merchandise purchased in the MAIN STORE, to any part of New England, by the quickest method.

This is an especially valuable service just now, with the store full of new Spring apparel. Expert shoppers to execute your commission.

—WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON—



# Massachusetts Towns Hold Their Annual Elections

**Long List of Articles in Warrants to Carry Annual Sessions in Some Municipalities Into Tomorrow, It Is Expected**

## ELECTING OFFICERS

Adhering to the traditional March date scores of towns in the commonwealth conduct their annual meetings today to choose officers and act on important questions. In some places where the transactions are complex it will be necessary to continue through tomorrow. A few towns have changed their legislative day to the first Monday in April, to make it easier for farmers in outlying districts to attend.

**ARLINGTON**—In the annual election here today a large vote is being polled, for although there is but one contest on the ballot, interest is running high over the five-cornered contest for the three berths on the board of selectmen. Frank V. Noyes of the present board, Thomas J. Donnelly and Willis P. Howard are the caucus candidates, and they are opposed by Max H. Meyer, who is running on nomination papers, and Edward T. Ryan, the citizens' candidate. Another important matter is the vote on the question of electing the members of the board of selectmen and board of public works, beginning in 1915, one for the term of one year, one for two years and one for three years.

Tomorrow the voters will go to the polls again to take definite action on the question of erecting a new high school, an issue which has split the town into two and more factions.

**LEXINGTON**—Today's annual election opened quietly, for not one of the 18 town officers was contested, something that had never occurred before at a local election.

The voters are deciding whether the act providing that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for town employees shall be accepted, and whether the call men of the fire department shall be promoted.

**BEDFORD**—One of the liveliest town elections in the history of this town is being held today, and before the polls close this afternoon it is expected that nearly every one of the town's voters will have cast his ballot, for a contest is being made by the temperance leaders to turn this town back to no-license.

There are also three sharp contests for offices: Selectman David C. Cutler, the caucus candidate, is opposed by John B. Conley as candidate for selectman for three years, while Irving L. Hodgson, who has been renominated for assessor for three years is running against Luther A. Ford for the assessorship. Fred F. Cook, the nominee for the one-year term on the newly created board and road commissioners, has a strong opponent in Irving C. Waite, who is running on nomination papers.

**READING**—With five contests for town officers in progress, this town anticipates a larger poll than usual today. There are five out for selectmen—E. L. Hutchinson, James W. Killam and Otis B. Ruggles of the present board, with Edgar O. Dewey and Edward B. Eames. These men are also seeking election as assessors. Charles R. Herrick is a candidate for the sewer commission against Commissioner H. R. Johnson and against Harvey A. Bancroft for the water commission. Four seek election to the board of health—Lemuel W. Allen, Chester MacDougall, Dr. Calvert H. Playdon and Francis J. Skillen. John Scott, William H. Manning and Arden M. Allen figure in a triangular contest for constable.

The question of purchasing a playground and appropriating \$12,000 therefor forms the main article of the town meeting warrant. Reinstatement of hose 5, recently disbanded in the reorganization of the fire department, will be urged. Chief of Police Swain asks for an increase to \$325 per day, and the patrolmen are out for a raise to \$3. Other items of business include \$550 for an auto for the highway department, instructions to the school committee to burn hard coal, a petition for a state audit of town accounts and regular appropriations named in the finance committee budget.

**STONEHAM**—Five contests presage a larger vote than usual in today's town election. There are five candidates for selectmen—L. R. Gray, Arthur S. Parker and William H. White of the present board and Wilton F. Bucknam and Leander V. Colahan. Assessor John Best is in a three-cornered contest with Edward J. Connell and Oliver G. Fowle; George A. Hinchcliffe is opposed for reelection to the board of health by Charles W. H. Kelley. Tax Collector Sylvester A. Lawrence has James E. Fulton as an opponent and there are three candidates for auditors—Fred H. Chase and C. Frank Munger, present officers, and Lester D. Holden—with two to be named. About 1200 votes will probably be cast. Last year the town on the license question voted No 707, Yes 279.

**WAKEFIELD**—Interest in today's election centers about the race between nine candidates for the board of selectmen, with five to be named, and the contest between Capt. Charles A. Cheney and William A. Hickey for the three-year term as assessor. The tax rate and out-protested valuations placed on property last year form issues in the campaign for the assessorship. The nine selectmen aspirants are: Nathaniel E. Cutler, William P. Shepard, Forrest A. Seavey, Benjamin Butler, Stanley A. Dearborn, John J. Round, John A. Meloney, John J. Foley and Jesse E. Harrison. The first three are members of the present board and Messrs. Butler,

Meloney, Round, Seavey and Shepard are the citizens' caucus nominees.

The caucus had little effect in eliminating candidates. All who were in the selectmen race then are on the present ballot. William F. Bowman, who was defeated by George E. Zwicker for the two-year term for overseer of poor is back in the race and Alexander B. MacIntosh opposes the reelection of Overseer Hugh Connell.

Wakefield's vote of 1002 to 485 for no-license last year points to an equally decisive majority today. It is expected that between 1700 and 1800 will be the total vote.

## School Site Issue

**NORTH READING**—There is no marked interest in affairs political today, there being but three contests. The town meeting tonight, however, is expected to bring out a large attendance of voters to act on the question of selecting a site for a new school building, to consider changing the name of the town and to vote on a proposal to have the town employ agents and make an appropriation to enforce the liquor laws.

At the polls, Selectmen Joseph D. Gowing and Irving F. Batchelder are out for reelection, with Edward A. Carpenter and Lawrence C. Monroe the new candidates. Three are to be chosen.

Albert G. Barber, assessor, has Leland D. Batchelder for his opponent.

**WINCHESTER**—The town meeting opened this morning for the election of town officers, there being the usual number of votes cast during the morning. Interest is being taken in the five-cornered contest for the five places for selectmen, a contest for assessor, park commissioner and school committee. Many important items are to be taken up by the town meeting, including the erection of a new fire and police station, establishment of a planning board, purchase of motor equipment for the fire department, and other matters. The budget will be voted upon for a term of 10 months instead of 12 months, owing to changes in the fiscal year.

Through the change the town will save in current expenses \$52,000, it is said.

## Election Is 279th

**DEDHAM**—The town is holding its two hundred and seventy-ninth annual election today and the early voting indicates a heavy poll. The total registration is 1956 men, while 150 women have registered and are qualified to vote for the school committee. There are contests all along the line.

The first is for moderator. The candidates are Frederic C. Cobb, Harry I. Cummings and Arnold Scott.

There are six candidates for the three places on the board of selectmen. John A. Hirsch and John J. Smith are out for reelection and the others are trying for the third place. John J. O'Neill, the Labor candidate, is not expected to poll much of a vote, and the contest is really between George Granville Darling, who is making his fifth successive venture, George G. Gibb, a business man and a former president of the local Board of Trade, and J. Henry Nay.

There is a contest for the two places on the school board between Dr. Granville E. Hoffes, candidate for reelection, Dr. Frederick E. Grant and William H. Bond.

One of the keenest contests is for the two-year assessorship. Charles E. Ziegler, a local business man, J. William D. Keough, and H. Downs Trefrey, a real estate man, are in the running.

John T. Kennedy is being opposed for reelection as tree warden by Timothy J. Mack.

Dr. Harry K. Shatswell is making a vigorous contest for a place on the board of trustees of the public library against Herbert N. Crosby, Fernald Hutchins and Francis W. Welch who seek reelection.

The town is voting on the no-license question.

**WELLESLEY**—In the election for town officers today, E. T. Madden is against John H. Sheridan, the present tax collector, who seeks reelection. Candidates for other town offices are: Selectmen, P. J. Fitzpatrick, Dr. W. A. Rodman and Dr. O. L. Scofield; moderator, Edwin M. Brooks; treasurer, F. O. Johnson; clerk, F. H. Kingsbury; assessor, F. J. Lake; board of health, Dr. G. M. Jones; water and light commissioner, F. L. Fuller; school committee, Mrs. Sarah E. Gilson; sinking fund, G. G. Bartlett; park commissioner, Thomas W. Watt; tree warden, F. M. Abbott; auditor, Richard Cunningham; trustee of library, M. L. Perrin; constable (three) Charles Cavanaugh, Nathan J. Dana and Chester A. Bigelow; field drivers, John E. Burke, Walter Smith and J. T. Meehan.

## Lively Contest

**NEEDHAM**—One of the keenest contests here for several years will be decided today when the 1188 men and 338 women voters choose between William G. Moseley and Robert B. Hill for chairman of the school committee.

There are four candidates out for the three places as selectmen and five for the two berths as overseers of the poor.

For selectmen James M. McCracken, John F. Gilfoil, David Murdoch and Samuel H. Wragg are in the field. For overseer of the poor the candidates are Susan W. Fiske, Alfred T. Baker, John J. Warren, George A. Krautner and Melville A. Richards.

**WINTHROP**—With an added list of 359 women and 154 men on the voting lists, the election which, opened today promises to be the most lively in the history of the seashore town, the contests for selectmen and school committee being particularly keen.

## AMENDMENT ON THIRD READING

The proposed equal suffrage amendment to the constitution passed to its third reading today in the Senate without argument or dissenting voice.

## MR. BRYAN'S TALK ON MEXICO MAY BE ON WEDNESDAY

**WASHINGTON**—Secretary Bryan was to have appeared before the House foreign affairs committee today to explain the Mexican situation. The session was cancelled, Chairman Flood said, because of absence of one member.

Mr. Flood planned to see Secretary Bryan this afternoon and he announced the secretary may appear before the committee Wednesday when the Ainey resolution calling on the President for Mexican information is scheduled for consideration.

The Constitutionalist junta is urging General Carranza to recognize the United States as the proper power to negotiate with regarding all international questions. This phase of the situation is expected to be touched on by Secretary Bryan in his conference with the committee.

It is reported that General Carranza, as the recognized head of the Constitutionalist movement, seeks to deal directly with Great Britain concerning the Benton case rather than through the United States.

## RAILROAD MAN PREPARES FOR WORK IN ENGLAND

**NEW YORK**—Henry W. Thornton of the Long Island railroad who is appointed general manager of the Great Eastern railroad of England, is making his preparations to leave the United States for at least five years, the length of his contract. But a few days since he returned from England on the Carmania after completing his deal with the Great Eastern and making a general and preliminary examination of the road for which he is to be responsible.

Mr. Thornton has said that his management of the Great Eastern means that many of the railroad methods of the United States are to be employed on the English trunk line. He did not care to discuss English railroad methods in detail, saying that the conditions there were not the same as in the United States.

## CENTRAL UNION FAVORS CHANGE IN WORK BUREAUS

Henry Abrahams, secretary of the Boston Central Labor Union, has been instructed by that organization to notify the committee on legal affairs of the Legislature that the union believes a law should be made to place all employment offices in the state under the supervision of the state board of labor and industries. Action of the union to this effect was taken at a meeting in Wells Memorial hall yesterday.

## U. S. UNIVERSITY MEETS APPROVAL

**WASHINGTON**—A number of witnesses before the House committee on education Saturday approved the Foss bill for a government-endowed national university at Washington. They included President Benton of the University of Vermont, secretary of the National Association of Presidents of State Universities; Dr. Ellsworth Brown, New York University, former federal commissioner of education, and Superintendent Pearce of the Milwaukee schools, former president National Education Association.

## BAY STATE NEWS

**WINCHESTER**—The Equal Suffrage League will meet Wednesday afternoon in the small town hall, when Mrs. Jacoby of New York City, a social worker of New York's East Side, will be the speaker.

The postponed matches in the Mystic Valley Interclub League between the Calumet and Towanda Clubs at Woburn will be played tomorrow night.

**CHELSEA**—The hearing relative to the change in ordinance of apartment houses will be held by the aldermen at their meeting this evening.

Mrs. Cora A. Bailey, department president of the Sons of Veterans auxiliary, will visit auxiliary 38 this evening.

**LEXINGTON**—The postponed fortnightly meeting of the Monday Club is to be held this afternoon in the home of Mrs. Charles C. Goodwin on Merriam street.

Mrs. John H. Willard will entertain the Tourist Club at her residence on North street this afternoon.

**MALDEN**—At Middlesex Encampment of Odd Fellows tonight the patriarchal degree will be worked on a class of candidates and plans will be completed for a visitation to Lawrence encampment at Lawrence next Friday evening.

**WINTHROP**—"Massachusetts and Her Institutions" will be the subject of the address to be delivered by Guy A. Ham of Boston at the meeting in the course for the benefit of the high school scholarship fund, this evening.

## AMONG THE SETTLEMENTS

Since South End industrial school has moved into its new home on John Eliot square four new clubs have been organized for the older boys, and other clubs will be formed as soon as leaders for them can be secured.

The Twentieth Century Educational Club of Elizabeth Peabody house will hold its fifth annual assembly in Howe hall Tuesday evening, March 10.

A group of girls in one of the dancing classes of Cottage Place neighborhood house will attend an exhibition tomorrow evening at the Boston normal school.

At the next public conference of social service volunteers to be held at Temple Israel Thursday evening, March 18, examples of settlement work in debate and dramatics will be given by the Disraeli and Enterprise clubs. The program will be in charge of Philip Davis of the Civic Service house and of Mrs. Eva W. White of the Elizabeth Peabody house.

Mme. Lucille Weingartner and Herr Felix Weingartner, assisted by Evelyn Sotney, soprano; M. Henry Danges, baritone; Mlle. Dolores Galli, premiere danseuse of the Boston opera company; M. Charles Strony, accompanist, are to take part in an operatic concert to be given in Jordan hall, Tuesday afternoon, March 10, for the benefit of the South End music school.

A report of the activities of the Boston music school settlement recently issued shows that 210 pupils are now receiving instruction and that 229 are on the waiting list. "In this, the third year of its existence, the settlement has amply justified its founding," states the director, Walter R. Spalding, "and more and more lived up to the standards which have been lived before it." This statement is supplemented by the declaration from the associate director, Daniel Bloomfield, that "the remarkable fact, in the short history of three years, is that so much was accomplished on such small means. This record of achievement rests on the devoted enthusiasm of our workers and the insatiable desire of the children and adult members of the settlement to better themselves." The various organizations of the settlement as listed in the report are the people's orchestra, Clara Schumann Club, Teachers Club, Morton Street Sunshine Club, and Mozart Club. The immediate needs of the settlement are: An endowment of \$50,000 to place the work on a permanent basis; \$35,000 for a new and adequate

building to serve as a social center; subscriptions so that the work may be carried on next year. The annual concert of pupils and orchestra to raise funds for maintenance will be held at the Copley Plaza Tuesday evening, March 10.

Tomorrow afternoon at the monthly board meeting of the Frances E. Willard settlement plans will be made for parlor meetings in neighboring towns for the purpose of bringing the work of the settlement and its needs before the people. On Wednesday evening Miss Mabel Frost of the Women's Municipal League will address the Mothers Club.

A representative from the Women's Municipal League is to meet a group of young people at the Ruggles Street neighborhood house Thursday afternoon for the purpose of organizing a branch junior league which shall cooperate with the senior league in its work for clean streets, alleys and markets.

Charles Kennedy, the playwright, took dinner at Denison house Friday, after which he witnessed a rehearsal of his play, "The Winter Feast," which is being prepared by the dramatic club of the house for presentation at some of the other settlements. Mr. Kennedy was much interested in the work of the actors, several of whom are Syrians.

Last Friday evening at Hale house a class in English was organized for Jewish girls who have just come to this country. It will meet hereafter on Saturday evenings. Tonight the Oneida Club is to have a banquet at the house.

Friday evening at 20 Union Park street the young people of South Bay Union are to have a party, and next Sunday evening at the union open house will be kept for the older boys and young men of the various clubs.

Prof. Edwin D. Starbuck gave an address last evening at the Elizabeth Peabody house on "Ways of Self-Mastery."

Washington's birthday was celebrated by the mothers of Roxbury neighborhood house by a sleigh ride followed by a supper and dance. On Tuesday evening the Hunnewell Club held a poverty dance and on Thursday evening they entertained the Mothers Club with a play.

Workers at the Elizabeth Peabody house announce that the evening lunch room opened recently for club members is proving most successful. Games and music are frequent features of the program.

**CITY ESTIMATES IN BUDGET LOWER**

City department heads are busy today figuring out how they are to meet the demands of the coming year and keep within their appropriations as provided by the mayor. Mayor Curley filed with City Clerk James Donovan Saturday the annual budget of \$21,611,080.78, which is \$92,161.83 more than last year's expenditures. The increase is in county departments.

In city departments the mayor reduced the total \$88,661.66, cutting the estimates filed by the department heads an aggregate of \$2,065,866.41. The biggest reduction was in the public works department and was \$646,933.36; fire estimate was cut \$124,056.37 and police \$67,211.

## GRAIN MEN WANT SWITCHING VIEWED

Personal investigation in New England by an inspector of the interstate commerce commission of the conditions pertaining to service rendered by the railroads, in a delivery of grain cars called "spotting," is to be requested by F. J. Ludwig, a director of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and identified with the grain board, who is in Washington for that purpose. The commission is debating establishing a charge by the railroads for the service, which involves stopping a freight train to cut out one or more cars and switch them on a private siding.

**SAFETY CAMPAIGN BEGINS**

Urging watchfulness upon vehicle drivers as well as pedestrians a "safety first campaign" was inaugurated today by the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Pleas that it is better to be safe are made in three types of posters distributed in garages, stables and public places.

**UNION IN A. F. OF L.**

Members of the Inside Iron Workers Union yesterday had their organization officially installed as the Boston Inside Iron and Wire Workers Union 154 of the A. F. of L. Bridge and Structural Iron Workers Union.

## ENLARGED MORGAN BUILDING IS SEEN BY MANY FRIENDS

Following a ministers' meeting this morning, the "opening day" program in connection with the week's celebration marking the dedication of the enlarged Morgan memorial, Shawmut avenue and Corning street, is being carried out this afternoon by a carnival under the auspices of the women's auxiliary. Guests are being taken through the new industrial building and the remodeled children's settlement and motion pictures of the summer work of the institution are being shown in the auditorium.

At the supper to be given tonight the Rev. Dillon Brounson will act as toastmaster, and greetings will be presented by the following representatives of various denominations: The Rev. O. P. Gifford, the Rev. George L. Cady, the Rev. J. W. Tufts, Bishop Samuel Babcock, Bishop John W. Hamilton, the Rev. Thomas Van Ness, and the Rev. S. H. Roblin. Tomorrow will be young people's day.

## FOUR-PARTY LINE IS TO BE GIVEN FURTHER TRIAL

While opposing the six-party line system, the public service commission in its first telephone decision just rendered recommends that the four-party line suburban residence service of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company be given a further trial. The conclusions answer the petition of the United Improvement Association, which sought the restoration of both services. Hearings were held on the subject Feb. 5 and 24.

## ORPHEUS CLUB IN RECEPTION AND ENTERTAINMENT

Elaborate decorations in oriental tapestries and draperies were hung all over the Maxwell gymnasium in Copley hall Saturday night when the Orpheus Club held a reception and entertainment. In front of the windows were trellises of red roses and the musicians' enclosure was banked with flowers and was separated from the other part of the room by a garden fence.

After the reception the Marie Johnston trio played.

Thomas W. Cotton, baritone, sang. The program was followed by general dancing. Jeane Daniels Gagnon, former accompanist for Mme. Schuman Heink was at the piano.

## HARVARD RECEIVES DRYDEN EDITIONS

Several rare first editions of Dryden's works have been received at the Harvard University library. They were acquired through the gifts of Andrew McFarland Davis '34, Frederic C. Halsey '68, and George C. Beals '98. This acquisition almost completes the library's collection of first editions of Dryden; there are now only two or three lacking, and of later important editions there are very few wanting.

At the same time the library bought a rare first edition of John Donne.

## DIVISION OFFICES ARE TRANSFERRED

Frank H. Flynn, superintendent of the Fitchburg division, and his office force are installed today at their new headquarters in Greenfield, whence the Fitchburg division will henceforth be controlled. Officers of the southern division are to remove to Concord, N. H., about the middle of this month.

## CANDIDACY NOW ANNOUNCED

**MILFORD, Pa.**—Gifford Pinchot, formerly chief forester of the United States, Sunday night announced his candidacy for the Washington party nomination for United States senator to succeed Boies Penrose. It had already been reported that Mr. Pinchot would take the foregoing step.

## SPELLING BEE PLANNED

**LEXINGTON, Mass.**—"Ye Old Spelling School" is to be revived in Lexington next Friday evening, when a real old-fashioned spelling bee is to be held at a union entertainment of the Lexington Boys and Whatsoever Clubs in the vestry of the Lexington Hancock Congregational church.

## ELEVATOR MEN PRESENT SCALE

Downtown building owners and estate agents today are to be presented by William O'Donnell, agent of the elevator operators' and porters' union, with the new sliding wage scale and working hours agreement. The union desires that it go into effect March 18.

## TELEGRAPHERS ELECT OFFICERS

The annual meeting and election of officers of the Telegraphers Mutual Aid Association of Boston was held at Young's hotel yesterday. J. A. Gatins was reelected president; C. A. Hart, recording secretary, and W. H. Sullivan, secretary and treasurer.

## HAT WORKERS UNION ELECTIONS

Officers have just been elected for the Ladies Hat Workers Union, 14,263, A. F. of L. Benjamin Swartz is president, Miss Lillian Polonsky and Joseph Sanderson secretaries and Benjamin Barden treasurer.

## FRIENDLY HELP FOR AMERICAS DECLARED PLAN

**Secretary Bryan Restates Attitude to Be the Establishment of Peace Then Stabilizing Trade and Investments for All**

## CONFIDENCE ASSURED

**WASHINGTON**—Secretary of State W. J. Bryan sets forth anew the United States policy toward Central and South America in a statement published today in the Export American Industries. The utterance follows the administration's attitude of good will and friendship toward other nations, as declared by President Wilson. Mr. Bryan notes that President Wilson offered his good offices in Mexico to procure a constitutional election, that he discouraged revolution in Santo Domingo and gives every legitimate encouragement to those who represent the republican idea of government.

Just so far as the President can discourage revolutions he can encourage that prosperity which comes with peace, said Mr. Bryan.

"The main part of the government's work in Central and South America," Mr. Bryan declared, "is in the encouragement of such investments as can be legitimately made by Americans interested in the development of these countries."

"Here the President has substituted for dollar diplomacy a diplomacy which looks to the safeguarding of the welfare of the countries developed as well as the protection of American investments. Nothing will be encouraged away from home that is forbidden here; in other words, our business men are expected to carry with them into other lands the same business ideals that they follow here and employ methods which are defensible in the forum of morals."

He said he believed that confidence would be established in proportion as the South and Central American republics were convinced that this country does not desire to secure any land by conquest and that the President's policy would not only give ample protection to American interests, but would make American investors welcomed everywhere, each new investment resulting in other investments being made.

## PRIZE COMPOSITION CONTEST OPENS

In connection with the third annual prize competition for the advancement of music in America instituted by the Sinfonia Fraternita of America, Phi Mu Alpha, announcement is made by the New England Conservatory of Music of an offer of a prize of \$100 for the best male chorus composition entitled "American Flag." The chorus is to include a solo and organ or piano accompaniment or both. Any male musician who is a citizen of the United States may enter the contest.

## MRS. ELLIOTT TO ADDRESS WOMEN

Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott will be the speaker at the second meeting of the Writers Equal Suffrage League to be held at the headquarters of the Boston Equal Suffrage Association for Good Government Sunday afternoon.

## WAGE CONFERENCE TO BE HELD

With the object of adjusting the difference regarding wages between the Boston Elevated and the telegraphers who work in the towers, a conference is to be held tomorrow at the Sullivan square terminal.

## 200 ENTRIES FOR HORSE PARADE

Two hundred entries have already been received for the work horse parade to be held Memorial day under the auspices of the Work Horse Relief Association.

## PLEASANT RELATIONS REPORTED

Pleasant relations with officials of the New Haven road were reported at the meeting of Boston lodge 97, Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, yesterday.

## MAJ.-GEN. WOOD TO SPEAK HERE

Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, United States army, will speak before the Harvard Union on "Summer Military Camps" Thursday night.

## AMUSEMENTS

## Boston Opera House

TONIGHT, 8 to 11:30. OTELLO. Weingartner. Leveroni, Zensisto, Ancona. Cond. Weingartner.  
WED. 7:45 to 11. FIRST TIME BY THE BOSTON OPERA COMPANY. ROMEO AND JULIET. Nielsen. Swartz-Morse. Muratore. Marcot, Danges. Cond. Strout.  
FRI. 7 to 11:30. FIRST APPEARANCE OF MRS. WEINGARTNER AS EVA. HIS MRS. WEINGARTNER. Rhenakia, Lahtie, Lodgar, Jon-Jeville, Lombard, Wronski. Cond. Weingartner.  
SAT. 2 to 4:30. ONLY AFTERNOON APPEARANCE OF MRS. MELBA. LA BOHEME. Melba, Rhenakia, Lahtie, Danges, Pulcini, Marcot, Tavecchia. Cond. Morazzini.  
SAT. 8 to 11:15. Pop Prices, 50c to \$2.50. Box Seats \$5. JEWELS OF THE MADONNA. Ammen, Gray, Zenitello, Blanchard. Cond. Morazzini.  
SUN. 8 to 10. Mme. Lucille Weingartner and Felix Weingartner. Orch. of 75. Prices 25c to \$1. Box Seats, \$1.50.  
Box Office, Weekdays 8 to 6; Sundays 2 to 9. Reg. Prices, \$1.50 to \$5. Downtown Office, Steinert's, 102 Boylston. Mason and Hamlin Pianos Used.



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Suite 1716, Madison Bldg., 69 E. Madison st.  
Tel. Randolph 727 CHICAGO

DR. JOHN C. PURDIE  
6015 N. Clark Street Chicago  
Phone Edgewater 5551

DR. C. E. ALLSHOUSE  
2811 N. Clark St. Tel. L. V. 1108  
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DR. M. NEALE MORSE  
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Wisconsin State Bank Bldg.

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Evenings by appointment

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vestments. 532 First National Bank Bldg.,  
Oakland, California. Phone Oakland 2145.

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## SAN DIEGO, CAL.

DENTIST—DR. L. A. VIERSEN  
Scripps Bldg., Cor. 4th and C Sts.  
Office phone Main 1085

## SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

DR. CHAS. J. NICOLAI  
Galen Bldg., 391 Sutter. Tel. Sutter 824

DR. M. J. BELL  
DENTIST  
Phone Douglas 1498. 1011-12 Head Bldg.

## SEATTLE, WASH.

DENTISTRY  
DR. FRANK S. SMITH  
925-7 Green Bldg. Phone Main 748

## SPOKANE, WASH.

DENTISTRY—DR. A. B. LOCKARD  
206 Hyde Bldg.  
Phone Main 1335

## SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

DENTIST—DR. E. F. MILLETT  
318 Main St., Room 601, Hitchcock Bldg.  
Springfield, Mass.

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DENTISTRY—DR. JUDSON H. NORTH  
and DR. E. D. SHAW, 312-314 Union Bldg.  
Phone Warren 7125-W.

## WASHINGTON, D. C.

DENTISTRY—Dr. Frederick I. Bartlett  
1410 H St., N. W. Phone Main 1146. Gold  
and porcelain inlays a specialty.

DENTISTRY  
J. A. HARTMAN, D.D.S.  
The Edward, 816 15th St. Main 525

DENTIST  
EDWARD J. BOE, D.D.S.  
304 Colorado Bldg. Phone M-6705

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11 Pleasant St. Phone Park 2735  
Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded

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Mills Building, San Francisco

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW  
NATHAN Q. TANQUARY  
905 Market Street, corner Sixth  
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MARION VECKI  
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Notary Public, OLIVER C. MCGILVERA,  
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Consulting Engineers  
BOSTON, MASS.

WM. M. DAVIS  
Lubrication Engineer  
Specialist in reducing lubricating costs.  
Analysis and tests of lubricants.  
93 Broad St., Boston, Mass.

## WINNIPEG, MAN.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS  
MCKENZIE & MERRILL  
Mining, Civil, Geological  
Industrial Plants and Estates  
207-9 Somerset Bldg. Phone Main 1333

Are You Using

## THE PARCEL POST?

There is a ready market for farm made products shipped direct to the  
consumer by Parcel Post. The desire of consumers to deal directly with  
the producer offers the latter an excellent opportunity to secure better  
prices. A trade may be built up with city dwelling consumers who  
receive fresher articles and continue to be satisfied customers.

Packages for shipment within 150 miles may weigh as much as 50 lbs.  
if not exceeding the limit of 72 inches in length and girth combined.

Perishables such as Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Poultry, Vegetables, Fruit,  
Fish, Bulbs, Plants, etc., may safely be sent if sufficiently packed and  
wrapped or shipped in containers simple to use, and made for the purpose.  
Eggs may be sent any distance when properly packed and labeled "Eggs."

The following rates show how inexpensively these things may be sent.

## PARCEL POST RATES

Lbs.	Local Rate	Within 150 mi.	Lbs.	Local Rate	Within 150 mi.
1	..... .05	..... .05	10	..... .10	..... .14
2	..... .06	..... .06	15	..... .12	..... .16
3	..... .07	..... .07	20	..... .14	..... .18
4	..... .07	..... .07	25	..... .17	..... .20
5	..... .07	..... .08	30	..... .20	..... .24

The advertising columns of *The Christian Science Monitor* offer consum-  
ers the opportunity to advertise their products to just the kind of people  
who desire to market directly in this way. An advertisement inserted now  
may be the means of building a good trade by spring.

Advertisements set in solid type (No. 1) cost: For 1 or 2 insertions, 12c  
per line; for 3 or more insertions, 10c per line. Count 6 words to the  
line, 12 lines to the inch.

Advertisements with displayed heading or cuts (No. 2) cost: For 1 to  
12 insertions, per line, 15c; for 13 to 25 insertions, per line, 12c; for  
26 or more insertions, per line, 10c. Count 6 words to the line, 14 lines  
to the inch.

## EGGS

1. FRESH EGGS  
Sent carefully packed postpaid to any  
address for 30c per doz. Grain fed eggs  
of all quality and strictly fresh. We  
sell directly to our customers—not  
through dealers. Address—  
No. 1 measures 8 lines.  
No. 2 measures 14 lines.

## VEGETABLES



For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

## BOSTON AND N. E.

## HELP WANTED—MALE

WETLYNE WELDER, experienced in light steel work in Forest Hills; \$18.21 per week. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BUILDER and carpenter wanted. GEO. G. McKAY, 90 State st., Boston.

COLORADO COUPLE, man as butler, woman as cook; must have A1 references; \$30 per week. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Worcester, Mass.

COLORADO COUPLE in Worcester, man as butler and woman as cook; references required; \$30 per week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Worcester, Mass.

ENGINEER (24), in Worcester; 12 hour shifts. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Worcester, Mass.

FOREMAN MACHINIST, Worcester, man experienced in assembling automatic machinery; must have A1 references; \$30 per week. Call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Worcester, Mass.

JOB COMPOSITOR, wanted. CONANT & McWHIRTER, 100 Washington st., Boston.

MAN AND WIFE wanted on farm 8 miles from Boston; woman to board three men in cottage; furniture required; man to drive team. L. COX, 12 High st., Winchester, Mass.

MECHANICS wanted to construct for labor on small cottages in Rockland, Mass.; call or send stamp for blank. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

OFFICE CLERK, with knowledge of typewriting; 25-30; 7 days a week, 12 hours; \$15.00 a week; good opportunity for advancement. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

SEWING MACHINE OPERATOR, experienced with Brown & Sharp automatic; in Roxbury; 20-40 an hour. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

TWO OILERS accustomed to crude oil engines. F. F. STIRTEVANT CO., Hyde Park, Mass.

WANTED—Two boys 16-17, to learn the wholesale millinery business. G. R. FISK & CO., 81 Hawley st., Boston.

WANTED—Steady young man, handy with tools in plumbing; one who has had some experience and is honest and willing preferred; state experience and expected references. NORTHAMPTON AVE STORE, Northampton, Mass.

WANTED—Experienced married farmer, general work, must operate milk can; references; 20-30; 7 days a week, 12 hours; \$15.00 a week; good opportunity for advancement. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WANTED—Middle-aged farmer and wife on small farm 20 miles from Boston; good home and pleasant surroundings; \$30.00 a week. A. RICHARDSON, 45 Sudbury st., Boston.

WANTED—Two boys over 16 years in general department store; must be honest and willing; apply to Mr. Andrews, LIBRARY BUREAU, 22 Albany st., Cambridge, Mass.

WANTED—Men experienced in testing direct current motors; only thoroughly experienced men need apply. B. F. STURTEVANT CO., Hyde Park, Mass.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

APPRENTICE to dressmaker wanted; paid while learning. Apply Mrs. L. L. ROBINSON, 584 Columbus av., Boston.

ATTENDANT-COMPANION—Young man (American) desires position with gentleman; references; 20-30; 7 days a week, 12 hours; \$15.00 a week; good opportunity for advancement. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BAKER or second hand—Situation wanted, city or country; go anywhere if fare is allowed; please state wages. FAZAL KHAN, 32 Ward St., Boston.

BLACKSMITH, residence Malden, 43, married; will go anywhere; references; \$3 per week; 20-30; 7 days a week, 12 hours; \$15.00 a week; good opportunity for advancement. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, thoroughly experienced and competent, seeks a position; understands bookkeeping and other systems; first-class references. WILLIAM J. BURNHAM, 12 Brookfield st., Roslindale, Mass.

BOOKKEEPER, position wanted for bookkeeping, accounts, etc.; best of references. WILLIAM T. CROWELL, 113 Harvard st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, seeks responsible position; charge preferred; experienced; sales and textile mill accounts; references; 20-30; 7 days a week, 12 hours; \$15.00 a week; good opportunity for advancement. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—A young girl to take care of a 3-year-old girl; must be fond of children and of good disposition. MRS. T. H. WHITE, 404 Washington st., New Bedford, Mass.

WANTED—Second maid who can go home nights; wages \$4.50 week; family of four. BROOKLYN, 450 Washington st., Boston.

WANTED—Woman of refinement and unquenchable energy to change position; family of small children under direction of mother; best opportunity for a competent person who would appreciate nice home; location Newton Highlands; references must be of the best; good salary to right person. Apply to MISS SIMON, 81, 45 Bromfield st.

WANTED—A neat, honest woman living near, to come in 3 or 4 hours daily; one who can cook and serve 6-8 dinner; small family; reply by letter only, stating capabilities and wages expected. B. WEST, 40 Fenway, Boston.

WANTED—First-class waist and skirt makers and finishers; also sleeve girls. J. L. CONLEY, 730 Boylston st., Boston.

WANTED—Second maid; German, new arrival preferred. MRS. C. H. ESTY, 97, 100 Fenway, Boston.

WANTED—Nurserymaid, Apply to MRS. J. W. MORTON, 114 Woburn st., Reading, Mass.

WANTED—Experienced girl for general housework in small family; references required. MRS. K. M. DUTTON, 27 St. James st., Boston.

WOMAN wanted, middle aged or over, to do light housework and act as companion to lady in small country home; one with advancement. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER, middle-aged; all round; good references; 20-30; 7 days a week, 12 hours; \$15.00 a week; good opportunity for advancement. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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## BOSTON AND N. E.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

CHAUFFEUR wanted position in private family; can give best references; can do auto repairs; 7 years' experience. WILLIAM BROWN, 474 Geneva av., Dorchester, Mass.

CHAUFFEUR (colored) wants position in private family; good references and experience; 10 years' experience. JOSEPH WILSON, 12 Dundee st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR—Position wanted by young man; best of references; strictly temperate; good worker; understands repairing; moderate wages. CHARLES F. NORRIS, 416, 420 Waverston st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR desires position; private family preferred; best of references; willing to go anywhere. WM. TAYLOR, 87 Franklin st., Boston.

CHAUFFEUR (26), married, desires situation; 4 years' experience; good references. JAMES REVILLEON, 16 W. 4th st., Cambridge, Mass.

CHEF; experienced, skillful; will cook and accommodate private or hotel, parsonage, etc. A. C. WAINES, 762 Shawmut av., Boston.

COLLECTOR of department store charge and lease accounts wants position in the store; had years of experience; references; 20-30; 7 days a week, 12 hours; \$15.00 a week; good opportunity for advancement. STATE EMP. OFFICE (free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

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For a free advertisement write  
your "wants" on separate piece of  
paper and attach it to blank at top  
of page 8.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN UNDER THIS HEAD TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION  
OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements under this head  
are inserted free and persons inter-  
ested must exercise discretion in all  
correspondence concerning the same.

## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, clerk or foreign correspondent; man of 35 years; position; speaks French, English and German. WATSON, 1245 Broadway, New York.

BOOKKEEPER offers his services, endeavoring to secure an experienced accountant; financial statements rendered. CHARLES L. INCE, 162 Linden ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOY (16) wants opening; graduate from public school; 18 years experience; 10 years with parents. EDWARD WEBER, 220 Adelphi st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

HOY (18), refined, educated (light color), desires position in first-class family; moderate wages; would travel with gentleman as attendant; good reader, understands switchboard and waiting; good references; reply by letter only. WILLIAM CHRISTIAN, 121 West 137th st., New York.

BUSINESS MAN who has occupied position of trust and responsibility with New York banking house would like similar position. H. R. SEAMAN, Harvard Club, New York.

BUSINESS MAN, bright, energetic (35), possessing executive and financial ability; appearance; desires to represent good concern; salary and commission only; highest credentials. H. R. KAHN, 25 West 11th st., New York.

CARPENTER, experience of all kinds, reliable, honest, temperate; satisfactory references; factory, hotel or repair work. H. BRUM, 225 N. 9th st., Philadelphia.

CASHER—Young man (32) wishes light inside work; references. H. H. JONES, N. Y. city, Kelly, 307 5th av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHAUFFEUR, A1 mechanic, desires position; 8 years' experience; good references; honest; excellent references. ROWLAND HAYES, 207 West 10th st., New York.

CHAUFFEUR, MACHINIST, young married man, seeks position with party appreciating an expert; reliable man with seven years' experience; good references. H. H. JONES, 307 5th av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CIRCULATION PROMOTOR—Two years with technical and popular magazines; procured and secured circulation; list of prospects and places circular mailed; intelligently systematic. A. B. TERHUNE, 270 W. 11th st., New York.

COMMERCIAL ARTIST—experienced, practical, original ideas, for engravers, printers, agencies or newspapers; references. W. M. S. QUINN, 61 W. 145th st., New York.

COMPOSITOR and feeder—Young man with 7 years' experience and good references; desires position. J. H. CHACON, 235 W. 74th st., New York.

COMPOSITOR, straight, tabular, job, wants work anywhere, time or price; city or country. ADAM LLOYD, 81 College, Suite 155, New York.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, 23, business experience, correspondent, languages, seeks steady career; references. G. M. ROSS, 501 W. 121st st., New York.

CUTTER, experienced, with good references; desires position; references. MISS LOVEDAY, 417 Freedom ave., Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.

DAIRYMAN, life experience, wishes position as head of large dairy or estate; good butter and cheese maker. H. C. BELL, 1000 W. 205th Washington av., Bronx, New York.

EXPERIENCED, SUCCESSFUL SALESMAN, sales manager, correspondent, typist, etc.; strictly temperate and reliable; house, with a view to engagement as New York representative. FRANK L. KING, 617 6th st., New York.

FIREMAN or porter (colored), all-round man, temperate and industrious, best references. JAS. HALL, 241 West 124th st., New York.

MACHINIST, 15 years' all-round experience, developing, building and maintaining special automatic machinery, tools, jigs, etc.; strictly temperate and reliable; man wishes steady position. S. GROSS, 7 W. 114th st., New York.

MACHINIST and automobile repair man, all-round, temperate and reliable; excellent references; seeks position anywhere. FRANK ERICCO, 10 Elizabeth st., New York.

MAN (colored) wants place as chauffeur and gardener, houseman or janitor; good references. CLARENCE WALKER, 433 3rd Ave., New York.

NEWSPAPERMAN (27), 5 years' experience in advertising and reporting, mostly foreign; in editorial office, 2 years; references. CARL A. LAUTNER, 275 Main st., New York.

OFFICE CLERK, experienced, married, 30 years' experience; references. R. H. RUTHERFORD, 275 Main st., New York.

OFFICE MAN and correspondent (28) wishes opportunity to represent a progressive and energetic. RALPH C. ARBICK, 618 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N. Y.

OFFICE MANAGER or bookkeeper (31), accountant of unusual ability; 14 years' manufacturing experience; systematic, credit man; appearance, successful record; highest references. T. HABICH, 8 West 64th st., New York.

OFFICE MANAGER or assistant (40), wishes position with new business or concern opening office in New York city; first class correspondent; experienced in the selling end. R. B. NICHOLS, 18 E. 129th st., New York.

PAINTER, thoroughly capable, desires position by day or contract. LEWIS WM. HENKEL, 27 N. 40th st., Philadelphia.

POSITION WANTED in office of insurance company; man of 35 years; experience in underwriting; New York or vicinity preferred. THOMAS FISH, 50 So. 2nd st., East Orange, N. J.

REPAIRMAN (42) seeks change of work; has been watchman but prefers day work; best references. F. JOSEPH, 148 W. 11th st., New York.

SALESMAN (35) with 5 years in New York city, clothing and furnishing trade. BOUGLAS HOWELL, 220 E. Washington st., New York.

SALESMAN (28), experienced, married, best references, wishes position on road, but home town desired; salary \$1400 year; references. GEORGE POLATE, 128 Penn st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SALESMAN, formerly connected with a large New York house, wishes position; extensive travel; salary \$1400 year; references. GERALD E. MINOR, 527 W. 131st st., New York.

SHIPPING CLERK, 5 years' experience in the furniture line, at present unemployed; desires position in the same line. JOE DAVIS, care Cunow, 28 West 113th st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, young man, wishes employment after 4 o'clock daily, evenings, any capacity; references. RIVEL MARINE, 1153 Broadway, New York.

STEWART—Experienced colored man, wishes position as steward or cook, country club or road house; references. J. B. BANCROFT, Philadelphia, Pa.

TRAVELING SALESMAN, credit man, 30 years' experience with old established concerns; any territory showing opportunity. G. W. R. FERGUSON, 181 Clifford st., apt. 2, Detroit, Mich.

VISITING COMPANION—Refined, adaptable young woman wants reading, typing, companionship. BROWN, 129 W. 90th st., New York.

WANTED—Position by man (28); managerial training and 6 years' traveling experience. M. SLOTEMAN, 129 N. Fairview st., Lock Haven, Pa.

YOUNG MAN (21), ambitious, intelligent, desires position of any kind in a store, factory, hotel, etc.; will study early or late hours. BERTHOLD WEINSTEIN, 19 Bethune st., New York.

## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

YOUNG MAN, college-bred, having executive office ability, desires position as companion; can furnish best of refs. WATSON, 1245 Broadway, New York.

YOUNG MAN (23), college graduate, desires position with reliable musical concern. New York; conscientious, willing best references. GEORGE M. OAKS, 222 West 11th st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (23) with experience as advertising solicitor in New York office of large cosmopolitan daily newspaper, desires position in advertising or sales department. 1862 Lexington Ave., New York; would consider out-of-town proposition; references. H. H. HAYES, 200 West 71st st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (22), refined and willing, speaks and writes English and German fluently; desires a position at anything; will work hard; best references as to honesty and ability. BERTHOLD WEINSTEIN, Bachman Club, 75-77 Horatio st., New York.

YOUNG MAN (27) wants situation; salesman, collector, useful man; can drive automobile. JAMES CALLAHAN, 800 8th av., New York.

YOUNG MAN (Scandinavian), 28, wishes position at anything; should like to get into the trimmer trade. C. JEFFRON, care 1862 Lexington Ave., New York.

YOUNG MAN wants position in business house; speaks and writes Lithuanian, Russian and Polish; good habits; willing to learn. ANTHONY RUKAS, 608 Marine st., Philadelphia.

YOUNG MAN, married, wishes position as shipping clerk or porter; experienced in handling goods; references. H. JONES, 110 W. 137th st., New York.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

AMERICAN WOMAN, middle-aged, desires position as attendant or as housekeeper for couple; can furnish best references. MRS. A. SMITH, 384 Fourth st., Brooklyn.

ATTENDANT—for lady—Refined woman, part or all day; city reference; non-resident position desired; apply by letter only. MISS S. S. TRAVIS, 185 West 129th st., New York.

ATTENDANT—Trained American young woman would like position to care for invalid; references. MISS E. W. WASHBURN, 308 West 20th st., New York.

CASHER, assistant bookkeeper, saleslady or general office clerk; position wanted up town (Washington Heights) by reliable woman; experienced; references. MISS WILSON HARRIS, 25 Arden st., Inwood, N. Y.

CLERICAL or office position desired by refined young lady; high school graduate; references. MRS. B. B. WIDICK, 440 E. 14th st., New York.

COLORADO WOMAN wants housework by day or night; references. MISS ELIZABETH RAWLINS, 240 W. 64th st., apt. 26, New York.

COMPANION, attendant or housekeeper for lady; please write full particulars. MISS LOVEDAY, 417 Freedom ave., Richmond Hill, L. I., N. Y.

COMPANION OR HOUSEKEEPER—Young German lady, good pianist, desires position in a well-to-do family. S. WIDICK, 440 E. 14th st., New York.

COOKING or general housework by the week—Colored woman wants situation; references. DELIA POTTER, 46 W. 96th st., New York.

DAY WORK wanted by colored woman. MICHAEL RAWLES, 53 East 135th st., New York.

DAY WORK wanted by colored woman. LIZZIE ABBINGTON, 102 W. 139th st., New York.

DAY WORK wanted. MRS. J. BROWN, 45 W. 138th st., New York.

DEMONSTRATOR and saleswoman seeks position on the road. MRS. M. D. O'NEILL, 463 Grand av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

DRESSMAKER, competent to remodel, make alterations, children's clothes, any kind of sewing by day. ALICE HALL, care 1862 Lexington Ave., New York.

DRESSMAKER wants day work; alterations, remodeling, gowns. LAURA HOUSE, 131 Wadsworth av., West 151st st., New York.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, wants work by day, city or country. MISS LAURA MOSENFELDER, 156 East 6th st., New York.

DRESSMAKER, experienced, competent, desires work by day in New York city or vicinity. L. TUTTILL, 170 West 130th st., New York.

ENGLISH GENTLEMAN desires position as housekeeper, secretary or care of mother; references. MRS. MARION PAYNE, 16 Bayview av., New Rochelle, N. Y.

EXECUTIVE POSITION wanted by man with 10 years' experience in roofing (superintendent job); position in line preferred; best references; will go anywhere. PETER PEIFFER, 407 W. Exchange st., Akron, O.

EXPERIENCED COLORED WOMAN wants position as chef; can take charge of kitchen; references. MRS. MARGARET GORHAM, 1040 Kater st., Philadelphia.

GENERAL CLERK, typist and office assistant, 10 years' experience; salary \$10. MISS ALLISON MARSHMAN, 286 St. Nicholas av., New York.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small family wanted by colored girl. MRS. G. FRANKLIN, 1331 Madison av., New York.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK wanted by Swedish-American woman; references. JOHNSON, 170 West 76th st., New York.

GOVERNOR—Young woman desires position as housekeeper, secretary or care of mother; references. MRS. MARGARET GORHAM, 1040 Kater st., Philadelphia.

HOTEL HOUSEKEEPER, cultured, experienced, desires position; references. MISS MARGA, 1331 Madison av., New York.

HOUSEKEEPER—Competent, middle-aged German woman wants position with small family; New York or New Jersey; is good cook; references. VIOLA A. BUTLER, 61 W. 132nd st., New York.

LADY desires position as managing housekeeper, secretary-companion; experienced; capable of taking full responsible charge; experienced with children; best references. MISS JEAN BART, 121 W. 122nd st., New York.

LADY'S MAID, plain cook or housework; best New York city references furnished. MAMIE E. VANCE, 176 E. 77th st., New York.

LAUNDRESS—First-class woman at \$4 per day every two weeks. E. W. L. CLEAR, 625 W. 185th st., New York.

MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN wants position to take entire charge of young infant; understands bottle feeding and all other household duties; good salary. Address LUCIE STRACKE, 121 W. 82nd st., New York.

MILLINERY TRIMMER wishes position part or full time in or near Philadelphia. MRS. HARRY MYERS, Kendrick P. O., Delaware county, Pa.

APRIL 15 in New York city; could teach German; excellent references. ELIZABETH SCHWERT, care E. K. Denison, 39 W. 16th st., New York.

NURSERYMAID—Girl (17) wants situation to care for one or two children; no housework; references. MISS MARGA, 1331 Madison av., New York.

SEAMSTRESS or mender—Position wanted in family by middle-aged woman; willing to care of children. E. C. KNIGHT, 41 E. 170th st., New York.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, two years' experience; desires position as stenographer and typist; salary \$10. MISS EDNA R. NEER, 415 Fifth Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## EASTERN STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

STENOGRAPHER desires permanent position; experience, 7 years clerical, 2 years stenographic; conscientious, best references. IRENE RUTELIN, 602 Rhylander av., Westchester, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER wishes position in New York city; 10 years' experience; excellent references. Write to MISS ELISE CORRY, 173 Euclid av., Hackensack, N. J.

STENOGRAPHER-SECRETARY desires position with reliable and good character are appreciated; 10 years' experience; 7 years in clerical positions. LETHA R. LUGAN, W. 86th st., New York City, Phone Riverside 7000.

STENOGRAPHER (18) wants steady position; 18 months' experience; \$12; capable of traveling; references. ADA RABONE, 150 Queensway st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

STENOGRAPHER, many years' experience, desires position with reliable firm who would appreciate an efficient, reliable and conscientious worker; excellent references. MISS ADA BROZEN, 144 W. 111th st., New York. Tel. 9008 Morningside.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR desires position with central office and switchboard; references. MISS AMELIA HITZEL, 1101 Fox st., New York.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, young lady (20), desires position in central office; beginner; references. ETHEL A. PROBYN, 350 West 54th st., New York.

TELEPHONE OPERATOR or clerk—Young lady with position in central office; references. R. REICHHARD, care Viera, 41-43 Old Broadway, New York.

VISITING COMPANION wants employment; references. MRS. B. B. WIDICK, 440 E. 14th st., New York.

VISITING GOVERNESS—French teacher, graduate, highest references, wishes position in private or public school; only MME. ROUX RAVIOL, 515 W. 134th st., New York.

WANTED—Position to demonstrate or cashier some experience in hotel line. MISS CLARA TOMLIN, 104 W. 40th st., New York.

WANTED—Work by the day cleaning or laundry work; references. MRS. H. DANIELS, 16 Rose st., rear, New Rochelle, N. Y.

YOUNG ENGLISHWOMAN wants position as nursery maid to one or two children. MISS G. ROBERTS, 117 Kenilworth pl., Brooklyn, N. Y.

YOUNG WOMAN, capable, with long experience, seeks position as private secretary; competent stenographer, with knowledge of French. MISS ADELE HOCKETT, 555 West 173rd st., New York.

## CENTRAL STATES

## HELP WANTED—MALE

ALL-AROUND COUNTRY PRINTER wanted for well-equipped office in northern Michigan; work anything necessary around a country office; situation permanent; preference given married man; good wages and experience. PROGRESS, Elk Rapids, Mich.

WANTED—Two competent men for security position if applied for at once. GUY TAVE FALLEEN, 1728 Kishwaukee st., Rockford, Ill.

WANTED—Man wanted to make drawings during spare time. I. BRANDEIS, 235 Park av., South Norwood, O.

SHIPPING CLERK and packers for wholesale house; references. SCHENBERG BROS., 529 S. Franklin st., Chicago.

WANTED—Single man to work on farm; must have good references; had some experience in farm work. FRED JOHNSON, Brooklyn, Wis., R. F. D. 3.

## HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—Cook in private family where other help is kept. MRS. SCHUYLER BRITTON, 4215 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Good cook; salary \$8; excellent home. MONT TENNES, 6162 Kenmore av., Chicago.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

AMERICAN COUPLE (43 and 35), no children, want positions; man understands general country work; woman good cook, laundress and butler maker; Cleveland or Pittsburgh preferred. CHARLES BAY, 120 Lincoln av., Cleveland, O.

ARTISTIC PAINTER, kalsominer, decorating, graining, varnishing; Norwegian, 45, married, desires work in Chicago. 1013 W. Wolfram st., Chicago, Ill.

BOY (15) wants situation for general office work; references. NICHOLAS J. MILLER, 2063 Fullerton av., Chicago; phone Lincoln 2356.

BUSINESS MAN, 28 years' experience with first-class business; roofing (superintendent job); position in line preferred; best references; will go anywhere. PETER PEIFFER, 407 W. Exchange st., Akron, O.

CHAUFFEUR, married, own repairs, careful man, strictly temperate and obliging; will go anywhere; good mechanical references. OTTO O. JAAAR, 629 42d St., Rock Island, Ill.

CHAUFFEUR, single man of three years' experience; references; can own repairs; temperate and reliable. 24 GERMAN, CHARLES HOY, 301 N. Race st., Rock Island, Ill.

CHAUFFEUR, steady, reliable, married man, A1 references. EDWIN J. BRENNAN, 721 Perry ave., Chicago, Ill.

CHEF, experienced colored man; thoroughly competent; best of references. E. ROY TUGA, 5489 Ridgewood court, Chicago, Ill.

CIVIL ENGINEER desires any kind of position requiring technical knowledge or practical business experience; Kansas City vicinity preferred. C. C. BADER, 73 Bittersweet pl., Chicago.

CLERK or candy maker, situation wanted in store. Address J. H. POTTER, 6018 W. Milwaukee, Wis.

COLLECTOR and office assistant; references, and can give bond. EDW. DIETHELM, 3533 Oxford ave., Maplewood, St. Louis, Mo.

COLLEGE AND LAW GRADUATE, experienced as manager, credit manager and private secretary, conscientious, ambitious, desires change; preferably to advertising field or any executive position leading to permanency; no objection to leaving city. HUGH A. HOWLAND, 1290 Leavenworth av., Chicago. Tel. Drexel 1025.

DAIRY OR CREAMERY—Young married man with farm experience and some at butter making desires work. E. L. DINKLE, 615 13th Avenue, East, Duluth, Minn.

EFFICIENCY—Man (22) of excellent character wishes position with a firm of efficiency engineers; high school graduate; miscellaneous manufacturing experience; best references. R. PIPER, 406 Stanton st., Platts, O.

EXPERIENCED SPECIAL ORDER CUTTER desires situation with good house. RICHARD KRAL, 1641 So. Homan av., Chicago.

FARMER—Married man wants work on farm by the month; also two sons; all experienced and reliable; will go anywhere. S. R. ROTT, Paxton and Ferdinand sts., Hyde Park, O.

FOREMAN of tool-machine or punch press dept.; 25 years' experience; up-to-date and progressive; first-class references. CARL L. LUNDGREN, 636 Farwell av., Milwaukee, Wis.

GENERAL WORK—Colored man desires light work of any kind with a chance to study. EMERY LEON BOWEN, 4042 Indiana av., Chicago.

GENERAL WORK wanted by colored woman; will go anywhere. C. C. RENSHAW, 2829 Lawton av., St. Louis, Mo.

HOUSEWORK—Woman (22) of excellent character wishes position; no objection to travel; can sew well. MRS. J. M. LARSEN, 235 Prairie ave., Chicago.

DRESSMAKER, high class, would like work by the day; young and competent. MISS LAURA MILLER, 309 Bowen av., Chicago; phone Oakland 5428.

## CENTRAL STATES

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

MARRIED MAN, small family, desires to work stocked, improved farm, per cent basis or salary; references. EDWARD D. DOWD, 1230 R. D. 1, Ames, Ia.

OFFICE WORK wanted by young man (24); can operate typewriter and billing machine; references. EDWARD D. DOWD, 1230 R. D. 1, Ames, Ia.

PAINTER wants situation to take charge of estate work; right man for owner of building; AI references. EDWARD LOYCE, 724 Maryland av., Chicago.

POSITION wanted as auto washer and polisher, or houseman. Address HENRY STACY, Federal St. Extn., N. S. Pittsburgh, Pa.

REPRESENTATIVE—Married man (26), good appearance, desires position in Kansas City, Mo.; references. SIDNEY A. BANGS, 1927 Lister av., Kansas City, Mo.

SALES CORRESPONDENT—Experienced, 20 years' experience, splendid ability and sound business judgment, desires position; best references. E. B. WALDRON, 1247 W. 12th st., Chicago.

SALESMAN wants situation, city or road; 5 years' experience; best references. H. E. SOMERLAND, 41224 Lexington av., Chicago.

SALESMAN wants to represent reliable eastern or western institution in Chicago and surrounding territory. Address EDWARD GUSTAFSON, 2254 Leland av., Chicago.

SALESMAN of 10 years' experience, now handling specialty line on road, desires city position as housekeeper or attendant for adult or infant in home of gentle people. MISS ANNA HAGERTY, 841 Carlyle av., Cincinnati, O.

SALESMAN—Experienced young man with position in Chicago and general cities; speaks English and German fluently; KURT NEUKRANZ, 1547 Sherwin av., Chicago.

SALESMAN—Active, middle-aged man, good at drumming up city trade, wants position. GEORGE A. MILLER, 1325 E. 12th st., Chicago.

SALES MANAGER or salesman wants position; wide acquaintance among automobile and engine manufacturers, also mine and quarry work. References. H. H. SCHROEDER, 1825 Main st., Quincy, Ill.

SPANISH SPEAKING AMERICAN wants selling position; willing to go anywhere; references. J. M. GARRETT, 334 Federal bldg., Detroit, Mich.

TRAFFIC MANAGER, 10 years' experience, seeks position with progressive establishment; can install department if desired. Address M. L. HURD, 1304 12th st., Des Moines, Ia.

TRUSTWORTHY MIDDLE-AGED MAN, having held A1 position in factory for number of years, seeks position of trust; references. PETER PEIFFER, 407 W. Exchange st., Akron, O.

WANTED—Employment as elevator man or night watchman; best reference. C. B. LITTLE, 81 Madison st., Room 604, Chicago.

WANTED—Position as advertising man for catalogue or illustrating; have had experience in same line for 20 years; Ill. references. J. M. GARRETT, 334 Federal bldg., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Position to work on farm by young German; single, good habits, intelligent, references. H. H. SCHROEDER, 1825 Main st., Quincy, Ill.

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# World's Financial News Investments

## QUIET READJUSTMENT TAKES PLACE IN BUSINESS LINES

Prospects for Revival of Trade in the Spring Are Considered Good as People Generally Entertain a More Hopeful View Regarding Situation

NEW YORK—In its monthly review of financial and industrial conditions the Fourth National Bank says:

This is the time of year when a good deal of quiet readjustment takes place in mercantile lines pending the development of definite tendencies regarding spring business. This hesitation has been a factor of late, although it is no more marked than it often is at the opening of March.

The chances are good for a fair revival in general trade this spring. People are feeling better than they did about the outlook, as is evidenced by the altogether remarkable broadening of the investment inquiry for really high grade securities.

There is, of course, some uneasiness felt over the outcome of the recent developments in Mexico, but the situation there is largely what it was a month ago. Mexico is a peculiar country to deal with, and because of contending factions there it has been very difficult for those having at heart the best interests of the Mexican people to bring about a peaceful settlement of existing difficulties. It is to be hoped, however, that the day is not far distant when it will be possible to establish a stable government in Mexico and so bring order out of the chaos which has so long prevailed in that country. In a few industries it is evident that the adjustments called for by the lowering of the tariff have not been fully completed, but business men are hopeful, and there are indications that trade in general is gradually improving. The situation is all the sadder for the fact that men in control of large enterprises are proceeding cautiously with the idea of making the improvement absolutely sure. This is as it should be in view of the hardships encountered during the last 12 months and the disinclination to take undue risks.

Very general interest is being shown in the efforts to amend the Sherman anti-trust act and to enact additional laws calculated to control corporations which would prevent a repetition of the abuses complained of in former years. It is too early yet to forecast the outcome of this campaign, which is of far-reaching importance, coming as it does at a time when the business of the country is recovering from a period of depression, caused in part, at least, by uncertainty respecting the relations existing between the federal government and the large corporations transacting an interstate business. President Wilson in recent utterances has made clear, however, his desire to build up business and to promote the prosperity of all industrial concerns conducting their affairs in accordance with law.

For that reason it is believed that the objections urged against some of the bills introduced at Washington will be given due consideration by the committee having in charge the taking of testimony bearing upon these important subjects. It is altogether proper that corporations should be made to obey the law, and it is to be assumed that those in charge of the proposed legislation will not seek to embarrass concerns that are using legitimate business methods. The outcome, no doubt, will be the development of a safe and sane program touching matters of broad economic interest, the issues involved being of importance to all classes of citizens.

There has been a plentiful supply of money in all the great markets, but re-

cent developments in Europe and in the United States indicate rather clearly that the downward movement of interest rates has gone as far as it is likely to go, in view of the increased investment-buying of securities and the large borrowings by governments, states, municipalities, railroads and industrial corporations. Since the opening of the year there has been a steady absorption of securities by all classes of investors, and in this way a vast amount of liquid capital that was available for investment has been used.

A good many new loans will be made during the next few weeks and in the course of the coming six months an immense amount of financing and refinancing will have to be provided for. These demands will be cared for easily if the investment inquiry continues to enlarge on the scale of the last month or two. The increased demand for municipal bonds, which has in part been due to the fact that such securities are exempt from the new income tax, is likely to give rise to applications for loans from cities of the second and third class. These bonds as a class rank very high and it is natural that investors should discriminate in favor of cities which are not seeking capital to put into non-income producing improvements, but for revenue increasing betterments which conduce to the better protection of the city's credit. Municipal bonds were never as popular with the public as they are today and because of a higher interest rate, they command a broader market than was possible in the days of a three-and-a-half per cent investment yield.

New York is still about the only source of supply for European nations seeking to build up their gold reserves, as London has all it can do to finance the demands which fall upon the market at this season of the year. Paris has taken from us during the present movement \$16,000,000 in gold. The present situation is peculiar in that the changes incident to the enactment of a new currency law have to be reckoned with. Besides this it must be remembered that the banks of the larger reserve centers must conduct their affairs during the next few months with the idea of keeping a sufficient supply of cash on hand to make it easy for them to pay over to the federal reserve banks such amounts as are called for by the provisions of the new currency law.

It will take a good deal of time to install the rather intricate machinery which the new law makes necessary, but now that the time limit has expired in which national banks may signify their intention of joining the new system the work of organizing the service can be pushed with great rapidity. Decided progress has already been made in arranging the preliminary details but the designation of the federal reserve districts and the location of the federal reserve banks is a sufficient task for the organization committee, to say nothing of the work of properly equipping the federal reserve banks after the members of the federal reserve board have been appointed.

It is believed that the new law will undoubtedly have a most beneficial influence upon business and the financial world in general. The element of cooperation which it carries will be of great importance and far reaching in effect, greatly minimizing the danger of financial stress and panic.

## CENTRAL LEATHER COMPANY DOING WELL AS EXPECTED

NEW YORK—Earnings of the Central Leather Company in 1913 were about in line with expectations, the net balance available for dividends on the common stock being equal to 5.17 per cent on the outstanding issue, compared with 8.58 per cent a year before and a deficit of over \$2,000,000 in 1911. Earnings for the second and third quarters were rather disappointing but the improvement in the trade towards the close of the year was reflected in the profits of the last quarter, which fell only \$67,000 under those of the first quarter.

It has been said in some quarters that the year's actual profits were over \$1,500,000 in excess of the showing on the reports. This is based on the supposition that the amount of \$1,578,833 taken off property account from stumpage, etc., should have been credited to earnings. There seems to be no sufficient ground for such a claim, however.

The company's balance sheet shows a decrease of \$3,370,000 in its bonded indebtedness, over \$1,000,000 of its first mortgage bonds having been withdrawn during the year in addition to all but \$12,000,000 of the United States Leather debenture issue due and retired on May 1st. Perhaps the most important feature of the report is the paragraph setting forth the plan for the retirement of the bond issue out of stumpage money.

In December last the company's directors announced a 2 per cent disbursement on the common stock. While it has been thought that 1913 earnings gave less justification for the payment of a common dividend than those of the previous year, it should be considered that 1911 showed a deficit and that the company was considerably stronger financially at

the end of last year than it was 12 months previous. Moreover, it is entirely likely that the directors were influenced to a large extent by the fact that the company's minority stockholders have for a long time been asking for some returns on their common holdings, wherefore the action should hardly be criticized, especially as Central Leather is well able to meet such a disbursement.

While the last quarter's earnings indicate a betterment in the trade situation and seem to give promise of large earnings this year President Hoyt's warning to stockholders that quarterly statements are deceptive in view of the wide fluctuations in the leather trade should not be forgotten.

**CLEARING HOUSE**  
New York funds sold at the clearing house today at par.  
Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in previous years as follows:

1914 1913  
Exchanges \$22,483,319 \$19,327,919  
Balances 2,007,516 4,179,950  
United States sub-treasury shows a deficit balance at the clearing house today of \$67,225.

**VACUUM OIL COMPANY**  
ROCHESTER—At the annual meeting of Vacuum Oil Company directors were re-elected. Charter of company was extended 60 years.

**BAR SILVER PRICES**  
NEW YORK—Commercial bar silver 57 1/2c, Mexican dollars 45c.  
LONDON—Bar silver steady 26 11-16d.

## WINNIPEG ROAD EXPENSE RATIO ADVANCES AGAIN

Higher Fixed Charges and Increased Dividend Requirements Responsible for Smaller Surplus Than Previous Year

### FIGURES IN DETAIL

MONTREAL—The annual statement of Winnipeg railway shows another increase in the expense ratio, which rose from around 50 per cent, where it had been for several years, to 53.23 in 1912 and further to 55.23 in 1913. Net earnings increased \$85,000, but fixed charges were slightly higher, and the dividend, on a greatly increased capitalization, took \$350,000 more, so that the year's surplus after dividends was much smaller than in 1912, being \$185,482 against \$474,463. Net profits are 14.27 per cent on average capital against 16.75 in 1912.

The company has been making large capital expenditures during the year, the profits from which will not be visible until the next statement or even later, which accounts for the reduction in the annual surplus. The new stock was mostly paid up during 1912, though it did not rank for dividends in that year; but during 1913 there was also an increase of nearly 1,000,000 in the debt issue and of \$900,000 in the bank loan. The balance sheet valuation of the property increased in the past year by over \$2,000,000, and other assets (including holdings in subsidiary companies) by nearly \$500,000.

The very heavy surplus standing in profit and loss account, which was over \$2,000,000 last year, has been broken up by establishing a reserve fund of \$1,000,000 and putting \$375,000 to suspense account. As the net increase in the suspense account item, however, is only about \$100,000, it would appear that \$275,000 has been expended in this account during the year.

The increase in passengers carried, although not quite so astounding as in 1912, was sufficiently gratifying, being 8,457,740, or about 16.7 per cent. The increase in gross revenue, however, was only 8.32 per cent, which is to be attributed to a smaller rate of growth, or at least of profits, in the lighting business. A number of good contracts and franchises are reported. Following are the year's figures:

	1913	1912
Last balance	\$2,091,236	\$1,616,773
Net revenue	2,270,087	2,091,236
Total	4,361,323	3,708,009
To reserve	1,000,000	—
To suspense	375,000	—
Balance forward	3,086,323	2,091,236
Gross earnings	\$4,078,603	\$3,705,384
Gross expense	2,252,607	2,094,148
Net earnings	1,825,996	1,611,236
Fixed charges	570,583	570,583
Dividends	1,070,043	720,000
Surplus	185,482	474,463

	1913	1912
Property cost	\$20,271,403	\$18,317,680
Stores	314,000	344,000
Accounts receivable	333,650	218,746
Cash	1,354,941	1,354,941
Conductors' fund	12,393	10,643
Subsidiary companies	832,619	638,279
Total assets	21,779,706	19,343,757

	1913	1912
Capital stock	\$9,000,000	\$8,500,000
Bonds	5,000,000	5,000,000
Debt	3,404,003	2,434,003
Accounts payable	475,904	475,904
Dividends payable	270,000	180,000
Wages due	55,849	58,333
Debt interest accrued	34,147	27,400
Bond interest accrued	—	125,000
Stock interest	125,250	111,449
Bank	1,100,190	108,125
Tickets	8,540	9,283
Suspense	302,516	297,980
Reserve	1,000,000	—
Surplus	901,697	2,091,236
Total liabilities	21,779,706	19,343,757

**IRREGULAR GAIN OF THE WESTERN ELECTRIC CO.**  
NEW YORK—In the last decade gross sales of Western Electric Company have increased nearly 150 per cent. It has not been a direct upward movement, but rather an irregular gain, with a couple of severe setbacks sandwiched in.

For instance, the tremendous jump of \$25,000,000 in sales in 1906 was followed by a loss of nearly \$17,000,000 in 1907 and a further loss of over \$20,000,000 in 1908, so that although there was a recovery of \$13,000,000 in 1909, it merely brought gross business back to a little better than the 1905 level. Since 1909 there has been a sharp climb upward in 1910, followed by a steady mounting upward to the estimated \$78,000,000 in 1913.

The following shows gross sales in the last decade, with increase over the preceding year in each case:

Year	Gross sales	Increase
1913*	\$78,000,000	\$6,000,000 8.3
1912	71,727,829	5,515,354 8.3
1911	66,212,474	3,600,452 5.6
1910	163,105,823	17,540,523 11.9
1909	45,775,000	13,261,500 41.0
1908	32,513,500	220,410,000 138.7
1907	52,724,168	116,821,164 125.8
1906	69,245,322	25,099,579 36.3
1905	44,145,753	11,891,771 26.0
1904	32,453,980	2,197,352 6.8

\*Estimated, obtained by taking 12-13ths of the 13 months reported, the fiscal year having been changed to Dec. 31 instead of Nov. 30. †Decrease.

**DALLAS TERMINAL AWARD**  
DALLAS, Tex.—Union Terminal Company has awarded contract for construction of Dallas union station to James Stewart & Co. of New York and has sold \$2,000,000 bonds to William Salomon & Co. Ground for site of station and yards was purchased at cost of nearly \$2,000,000.

## COTTON MANUFACTURES IN INTERNATIONAL MARKETS

Less Than Seven Per Cent of Cotton Goods Bought From United States Last Year Although This Country Produces Two Thirds of World's Raw Cotton

WASHINGTON—Cotton manufactures entering international markets in 1913 approximated \$900,000,000, and of this vast sum only \$55,500,000 worth, or less than 7 per cent, was bought from the United States, the producer of over two thirds of the world's raw cotton. In recognition of this fact, the department of commerce, through special agents of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, is making special studies, both at home and abroad, with a view to enlarging the foreign trade in this important branch of American industry. Ralph M. Odell, a commercial agent of that bureau, now in New York city, reports unusual surplus among cotton manufacturers and is receiving many inquiries for detailed information concerning trade demands. An agent of the department is investigating conditions in the Orient, while reports are now in press covering recent investigations in South Africa and the Mediterranean countries, all important importers of textiles.

The Orient is the world's chief market for cotton goods. Into Asia the imports are about \$350,000,000 annually, \$200,000,000 being taken by India and about \$100,000,000 by China; into Europe, about \$250,000,000; North America, \$125,000,000; South America, \$75,000,000, and Oceania and Africa, each about \$35,000,000—these figures being approximations based upon the actual totals for the latest year for which official data are available.

The United States ranks third as an importer and fourth as an exporter of cotton goods. The relative standing of the cotton-importing countries is: India, \$200,000,000; China, over \$100,000,000; the United States, \$65,000,000; the United Kingdom, \$55,000,000; Germany, \$55,000,000; and the Netherlands, \$30,000,000; while countries importing from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 worth annually include Canada, Argentina, Australia and the Dutch East Indies; and those receiving from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 worth annually—France, Switzerland, Russia, Rumania, the Straits Settlements, Brazil, Mexico, Cuba, Chile, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Italy, Japan, the Philippines and Egypt.

The United Kingdom supplies about two thirds of all cotton goods entering the world's international markets, her share being about \$600,000,000, compared with \$130,000,000 for Germany, \$75,000,000 for France and \$55,000,000 for the United States, our own manufacturers being chiefly occupied in meeting the demands of the home market, which in 1909 exceeded \$600,000,000.

The possibility of extending the foreign sales of American cotton goods is apparent from a study of the relation which our own exports bear to the total imports of cotton goods into leading countries of consumption. In most cases that proportion is very small. India, for example, imports about \$200,000,000 worth annually and of this only about \$1,000,000 is supplied by the United States; China, \$100,000,000, our share about \$8,000,000; Germany, \$35,000,000, our share \$1,000,000; and the United Kingdom, largely for resale, \$55,000,000, of which only \$5,000,000 is from the United States; while to Argentina, Brazil and Chile, important markets for cotton fabrics, our sales are in each case less than \$1,000,000 annually.

Formerly China was the market for from \$10,000,000 to \$30,000,000 worth of American cotton goods annually, the sales there having made a high record of \$33,500,000 in 1905. The total had, however, fallen to \$8,000,000 in the calendar year 1913, and to even lower figures in 1912 and immediately preceding years. A special agent of the department of commerce is now in China obtaining information which may be used in regaining and extending the market for American cotton goods.

The cotton manufacturers of the United States are, however, gradually increasing their sales abroad and in still larger measure the proportion which they supply of the great home market. Thirty years ago our imports of cotton goods exceeded our exports of like manufactures by \$21,500,000; last year that excess had fallen to \$10,000,000. Imports of cotton goods increased during the period from 1883 to 1913 from \$34,333,000 to \$65,400,000, a gain of 91 per cent; while exports of the same class increased from \$12,800,000 to \$55,500,000, a gain of 334 per cent; and as imports have actually decreased during more recent years while exports were increasing, the balance of trade in cotton manufactures is likely to shift soon to the export side. In 1880, when our production of cotton manufactures was \$211,000,000, imports were \$32,000,000 and exports \$11,000,000, foreign-made cotton goods having thus supplied about 15 per cent of the domestic consumption. In 1909 domestic production had increased to \$628,000,000, or 40 per cent over that of 1880. A similar increase in the 1909-1913 period would make the production of 1913 over \$800,000,000. Imports in that year were \$65,500,000 and exports \$55,500,000, indicating that other countries supplied in 1913 only about 8 per cent of the domestic consumption of cotton goods, compared with 15 per cent in 1883.

The imports of cotton manufactures into the United States during the calendar year 1913, valued at \$65,500,000, were slightly less than those of 1912 and \$15,000,000 below the high-record total of

\$80,000,000 in 1907. On the other hand, the exportation of cotton manufactures in 1913, \$55,500,000, was with the exception of 1905 the largest on record and within \$1,000,000 of the high record established in that year when heavy shipments to China, following the close of the Russo-Japanese war swelled the total to unusual proportions.

The lower grades of cotton goods form the bulk of the exports, while more highly finished products constitute most of the imports of cotton manufactures. About three fifths of the cotton manufactures exported last year consisted of cloths, 467,000,000 yards with an average valuation of 7 cents per yard having left the country in 1913. Laces, embroideries and like articles contributed over one half of the total value of cotton goods imported, the total for that group having been \$34,000,000 out of an aggregate importation of \$65,500,000, while the 467,000,000 yards of cotton cloths imported were valued at \$9,000,000, or 19 cents per yard, exclusive of duties paid. Other cotton goods imported included hosiery, \$2,500,000; plushes and velvets \$2,500,000, and yarn and thread, \$3,750,000. American-made laces and embroideries are beginning to enter other countries, their total exports in 1913 having been \$198,462 and those for December alone \$20,257, compared with \$9329 in December, 1912.

China took one fourth of the American cotton cloths exported in 1913. Out of 467,000,000 yards exported in that year, 116,000,000 went to China, compared with 563,000,000 in 1905, and 92,000,000 went to the Philippines; while Aden, Cuba, Haiti, other West Indies, Canada, Colombia, and other South America as a whole each took between \$200,000 and \$300,000 worth, and Central American republics as a whole, 34,000,000. In addition to the sales to other countries, 41,000,000 yards were shipped to Porto Rico and 9,000,000 to Hawaii, these islands having taken, in 1913, \$7,000,000 worth of cotton goods from the mainland, compared with \$2,500,000 in 1903.

Our imported cotton laces and embroideries are mostly from Switzerland, France, the United Kingdom and Germany; cotton cloths, chiefly from the United Kingdom and France; and cotton knit goods, almost exclusively from Germany.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

PENNSYLVANIA SYSTEM		
	1913	1912
January—		
Total op. rev.	\$18,635,210	\$18,438,282
Total op. exps.	17,017,109	17,049,025
By op. income	1,618,101	1,389,257

LINES EAST		
	1913	1912
January—		
Total op. rev.	8,934,242	8,517,885
Total op. exps.	7,007,306	6,780,500
By op. income	1,926,936	1,737,385

LINES EAST AND WEST		
	1913	1912
January—		
Total op. rev.	\$2,589,432	\$2,565,167
Total op. exps.	2,442,019	2,318,915
By op. income	2,047,423	1,246,252

CANADIAN PACIFIC		
	1913	1912
January—		
Total op. rev.	\$1,330,688	\$1,102,000
Total op. exps.	1,186,674	1,019,974
By op. income	1,044,013	882,025
General exps.	167,849	35,697
By op. income	1,252,172	\$17,752

SOUTHERN RAILWAY		
	1913	1912
January—		
Total op. rev.	\$3,631,750	\$3,690,901
Total op. exps.	3,290,236	3,290,236
By op. income	1,059,754	75,354
Non op. revenue	8,479	8,479
Total revenue	1,068,233	83,833
By op. income	1,168,784	266,763

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN		
	1913	1912
January—		
Total op. rev.	\$1,999,994	1,202,156
Total op. exps.	1,255,786	1,187,021
By op. income	1,168,784	266,763

ALABAMA GREAT SOUTHERN		
	1913	1912
January—		
Total op. rev.	\$102,816	\$3,811
Total op. exps.	5,505,804	206,006
By op. income	3,065,021	281,454

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS PACIFIC		
	1913	1912
January—		
Total op. rev.	\$215,042	\$11,124
Total op. exps.	6,980,524	246,504
By op. income	16,071	—

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA		
	1913	1912
January—		
Total op. rev.	\$226,294	\$1,496
Total op. exps.	26,406	10,647
By op. income	200,888	1,485

MAINE CENTRAL R. R. CO.		
	1913	1912
January—		
Total op. rev.	\$649,182	\$86,329
Total op. exps.	202,479	234
By op. income	446,703	1,132
Non op. revenue	8,479	8,479
Total revenue	904,947	88,903
By op. income	104,197	20,543
General exps.	140,130	11,927
By op. income	10,323	2,838
Transp. exps.	398,425	30,434
General exps.	27,431	697
Total op. exps.	680,207	75,062
By op. income	224,440	13,633

PITTSBURGH — The last arrangement have been made by Ford Motor company for construction of a plant in this city located at one end of the Wheelerton bridge. The plant and ground about \$1,000,000 and will employ when running full, 1000 men.



# Leading Events in Athletics

## NEW YORK AGAIN TO BE CENTER OF BASEBALL STAGE

Federal League Will Try to Sign Seven Members of the New York National Chicago American World-Touring Party

### SCHEDULE MARCH 28

NEW YORK—This week finds this city again becoming the center of the baseball stage and fans all over the country are awaiting the arrival of the world's tourists with more than ordinary interest as it is an acknowledged fact that seven of the players who have gone around the world with the New York Nationals and Chicago Americans are wanted by the Federal league and a strenuous effort will be made by that organization to secure them.

President J. A. Gilmore of the Federal league and several of the men who are back of the movement have announced that they will be at the pier when the players land. The men wanted are Speaker of the Boston Americans; Crawford of the Detroit Americans; Wingo Evans and Lee Magee of the St. Louis Nationals; Doolan of the Philadelphia Nationals and Pitcher Levern of the St. Louis Americans. So far as is known none of these players has as yet signed a 1914 contract.

That the National and American leagues will make every effort to keep these players is assured, and representatives of the clubs will be on hand to sign them at good salary increases. The Federals have announced that they are prepared to offer good contracts to all of these men and it looks as if it would be a case of which party would be willing to give the most with that one getting the player.

With the exception of the signing of these players and the adoption of a playing schedule by the Federal league, baseball matters appear to be in shape for the opening of the championship races in April.

At the meeting of the Federal league in Chicago Saturday the 210 players who have already been signed were divided among the clubs in the circuit, but no names were given to the public. It was stated that the list of players would be announced this week, but it is not expected that it will be given out until after the effort has been made to sign the seven members of the world's tourist party.

No schedule has been adopted by the Federals, but a committee made up of President Gilmore, Secretary Rickard, J. E. Crause of Indianapolis, Harry Goldman of Baltimore and R. B. Ward of Brooklyn, was selected to draw up a set of dates to be submitted to the league at a meeting to be held in Baltimore, March 28.

It has been decided by the club owners to have the season open April 13. This is in advance of the National and American league openings. It is also expected that all of the teams will be at their spring training camps not later than March 19 and the following places have been selected for the spring work: Kansas City and Indianapolis at Wichita Falls, Tex.; Pittsburgh at Lynchburg, Va.; St. Louis at Monroe, La.; Buffalo at Danville, Va.; Brooklyn at Columbia, S. C.; Baltimore at Southern Pines, S. C.; and Chicago at Shreveport, La.

## WARREN, PA., WINS TENTH STRAIGHT

WASHINGTON—Warren, Pa., won its tenth straight victory in the interclub title matches last week and retains its lead in Class A. Warren also made the highest score, 995 out of 1000. King's Mills, O., broke the tie for the leadership of Class B by defeating Stillwater, Minn., 991 to 985. Scores:

Class A—Warren, Pennsylvania, 995, vs. Bloom, Mich., 974; District of Columbia vs. Milwaukee Old Guard 989; Bucyrus, Ohio, 992, vs. Bridgeport, Conn., 986; Birmingham, Ala., 980, vs. Tacoma, Wash., 954; Cleveland, O., 984, vs. Youngstown, O., 956; Dickinson, N. D., 98, vs. St. Paul, Minn., 927; Manchester, N. H., 968, vs. Milwaukee, Wis., 950, vs. Rochester, N. Y., 929.

## MATHEWSON NOT TO LEAVE LEAGUE

MARLIN, Tex.—"I have no intention of playing elsewhere than in the National league," said Pitcher Mathewson of the New York Nationals, discussing his possible baseball connections for next season, and a Federal league offer which was said to have been to the effect that he "could name his own terms." "I do not take that Federal league offer seriously," Mathewson continued. "I did get a telegram from President Gilmore asking if I would consider an offer to manage the Brooklyn team, but no terms were stated and I have not replied."

It is understood that President Hempstead of the Giants and Mathewson will meet to arrange the amount of salary and other details of the pitcher's new contract.

## THIS YEAR'S COLLEGE MEET EXPECTED TO BE A BIG ONE

Change in System of Scoring Points and Selection of Harvard Stadium Are Figured on to Produce Record-Breaking Championship Intercollegiate Games

NEW YORK—With two universities needing but one victory to secure permanent possession of the trophy, a new system of scoring prevailing and the meet taking place in the Harvard stadium, followers of the annual track and field championship meets of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America are today looking forward to the 1914 games with more interest than ever before.

Representatives of the various colleges which make up the association met in this city Saturday for the purpose of holding their annual meeting, selecting the place for the 1914 championships and making the proposed change in the scoring system. Of the changes effected, that relating to the scoring of points is the most radical and as this will be its first year, there will have to be a considerable revision of estimates regarding the strength of various colleges.

When the association started first places were all that counted. Later it was voted to have first count 5 points, second 3 points and third 1 point. In 1898 it was voted to have first place count 5 points, second 3 points, third 2 points and fourth 1 point. Under the new system first will count 5 points, second 4; third, 3; fourth, 2 and fifth 1. As there are 13 events in the meet, this will make the total points 195, 52 more than in previous years, more than enough to win a meet.

It is expected that athletic interest in the colleges will be revived under this system of scoring and that more athletes will be developed than heretofore. In the past, a college with three or four stars had a decided advantage, and some of the smaller colleges were backward about entering athletes because they saw the uselessness of trying to gain any points with their second string men. Now the smaller colleges will be glad to enter their men, knowing that even if they finish in fifth place the winner of that point will be entitled to his varsity letter. It is believed that under the new changes institutional athletics will have a wider scope and that a larger group of athletes will be encouraged to compete.

Harvard, Pennsylvania, Syracuse and Johns Hopkins were candidates for the 1914 meet. The last named was eliminated before the vote was taken because it was learned that, although there was

a suitable field and track in Baltimore, the grandstand had a capacity of only 4000 people, and the athletic field was not surrounded by a fence. Syracuse made a strong bid for the event. Pennsylvania bid for the games at Franklin field, but this brought forth a protest from T. B. Crews, who represented Cornell, who felt this would give Pennsylvania an advantage. Vice-President B. B. Reath for Pennsylvania said his university desired no advantage. On the first ballot Syracuse received 8 votes, Harvard 7 and Pennsylvania 6. On the second ballot Pennsylvania was dropped, and the result was Harvard 12 and Syracuse 9, and the meet will be held at Soldiers field May 29 and 30.

Another innovation adopted by the association was the holding of an annual indoor athletic meet, which will be held on the evening of the first Saturday in March. The object will not be for the purpose of ascertaining a champion member of the association or of awarding any championship, but for the purpose of bringing together each year in some central locality the athletes and their supporters in an athletic and social gathering. The eligibility for contestants at this meeting will be the same as the rules for the "intercollegiate." The entries for this meet will be unlimited, but no member of the association shall start more than one team in any event. Only one new member was admitted. The newcomer is Colby College. The association is in a prosperous financial condition, and Treasurer R. F. Griffin of Columbia reported that there was \$8988.77 in the treasury. Last spring's intercollegiate meet, which was held at Harvard, netted \$6,195.41, the largest in the history of the organization.

Fordham University was dropped from the association because the institution had failed to live up to the rules of having three representatives in the annual meets for two years in succession. Election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, Thomas B. Crews, Cornell; vice-president, W. S. Thomas, Massachusetts I. T., and H. G. Porter, Syracuse; treasurer, E. B. Clarke, Columbia; secretary, John F. Morris, New York University; executive committee, James T. Bryan, Yale; Charles C. Squibb, Harvard; B. B. Reath, Pennsylvania, and C. E. Goldsmith, Princeton.

### NEW ENGLAND INTERSCHOLASTIC INDOOR CHAMPIONS 1914

400-yard dash—C. M. Jones, Phillips Exeter Academy	1:34.5s.
600-yard dash—W. Smith, High School of Commerce	2:17.5s.
800-yard run—M. B. Orr, Phillips Exeter Academy	1m. 24.2s.
1000-yard run—Varnum Bowers, Lowell High	2m. 34.1s.
1-mile run—Samuel Levine, Lawrence High	4m. 47.1s.
45-yard hurdles—E. M. Prian, Jr., Noble & Greenough	3m. 23.5s.
Running high jump—George Pelletier, Worcester Academy	5ft. 9 1/2 ins.
16-pound shot—W. K. Kirkpatrick, Phillips Exeter Academy	37ft. 9 1/2 ins.

### RELAY RACES

Huntington School (Boston College High)	3m. 28s.
Dean Academy (Dorchester High, Morris Heights)	3m. 21s.
Rindge Technical High (Cambridge H. & L.)	3m. 22.1s.
Country Day (Roxbury Latin)	3m. 20s.
Classical High (Mechanic Arts High)	3m. 23.5s.
Medford High (Malden High)	3m. 21.2s.
Lynn English High (Haverhill High, St. John's Preparatory)	3m. 22s.
Volkmann (Noble & Greenough)	3m. 19.1s.
Newton High (Brookline High)	3m. 17s.
Powder Point (High School of Commerce)	3m. 20s.
Lowell High (Lawrence High)	3m. 22s.
Worcester Academy (Phillips Exeter Academy)	3m. 21.2s.
	3m. 14.4s.

\*Won on foul.

Phillips Exeter	25 1/2	Lowell High	5	Milton Academy	3
Worcester Academy	17	Boston English High	4	Brookline High	2 1/2
Noble & Greenough	11	Powder Point	3 1/2	Country Day	2 1/2
Volkmann	7	Newton High	3 1/2	Dean Academy	1 1/2
High School of Commerce	6 1/2	Boston College High	3	Medford High	1 1/2
Lawrence High	5				

## FROM THE FIELD OF SPORTS

The Williams College fencing team defeated Bowdoin Saturday 5 bouts to 4.

The Lehigh University basketball team defeated Swarthmore Saturday 40 points to 27.

The New York University wrestling team defeated Amherst Saturday 33 to 21.

The West Point Academy basketball team defeated St. Lawrence University Saturday, 22 points to 11.

The Cornell varsity wrestling team defeated Princeton in a dual match Saturday, 12 points to 6.

The Harvard varsity wrestling team easily defeated Brown University in a dual meet Saturday 5 bouts to 1.

The Princeton University basketball team defeated Dartmouth in an intercollegiate match Saturday 30 points to 18.

The Brown University swimming team met Columbia in a dual meet Saturday, which resulted in a tie at 26 1/2 points each.

Phillips Andover Academy defeated Amherst College in a dual swimming meet Saturday, winning every event but one.

Edward Pullen won the fifth grand prize auto race over the Santa Monica course Saturday, covering the 403 miles in 5h. 13m. This makes a new average speed of 77.2 miles an hour for this event.

The Boston Athletic Association relay team won its second leg on the Fordham University relay trophy Saturday.

## COLUMBIA MEETS YALE THIS WEEK IN TWO CONTESTS

Blue and White Five Will Have to Win Both Contests in Order to Hold Its Present Lead in Intercollegiate Basketball Series

### HALSTEAD LEADING

INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE STANDING	Won	Lost	Pts.	For	Agst.
Columbia	7	1	875	156	142
Cornell	6	2	759	225	159
Yale	5	3	625	188	190
Princeton	5	3	509	218	188
Pennsylvania	2	7	222	148	186
Dartmouth	1	8	111	150	259

NEW YORK—With Columbia and Cornell still engaged in a great battle for the championship, and Columbia only having two more games to play, interest in the 1914 series of the Intercollegiate Basketball League is now at its height. While the advantage lies with Columbia,



EDWARD TRENKMAN '15 Princeton varsity basketball leader

in that it is a full game ahead of Cornell, the New York five has to face Yale in two games this week, and from the way Yale has been playing the last month the Columbia team will be hard pressed to win.

By defeating Princeton and Pennsylvania last week Columbia regained its early season form and kept its lead safe, but it was unable to draw away from Cornell. Princeton concluded its season by losing to Columbia and defeating Dartmouth.

Princeton started the year well, but loss of some of the best men cut into the squad, with the result that the bright prospects of the early weeks were lost.

G. C. Halstead, the Cornell captain, widened the gap between himself and Bloom of Pennsylvania and has a lead of 17 points in individual scoring, with a total of 93. Winslow of Dartmouth leads in the number of field goals scored with 21 to his credit, while Bloom of Pennsylvania is the best scorer from the 15-foot mark with 64 to his record. The standings follow:

	G.	F.	T.	P.	G.	F.	T.	P.
C. C. Halstead, Cornell, c.	8	20	53	93	W. J. L. P.	8	20	53
Bloom, Pennsylvania, c.	8	20	53	93	J. J. L. P.	8	20	53
Jackson, Princeton, r.f., c.	10	15	35	65	Smith, Yale	8	20	53
Smith, Yale	8	20	53	93	Winslow, Dartmouth	8	21	48
Winslow, Dartmouth, c.f., l.f.	8	21	48	60	Salmon, Princeton, f.	10	38	58
Salmon, Princeton, f.	10	38	58	60	Henson, Columbia	8	20	53
Henson, Columbia, f.	8	20	53	60	Lee, Columbia	8	20	53
Lee, Columbia, f.	8	20	7	47	Lunden, Cornell, f.	8	20	7
Lunden, Cornell, f.	8	20	15	42	Stackpole, Yale, f.	8	20	40
Stackpole, Yale, f.	8	20	40	30	Swihart, Yale	8	15	30
Swihart, Yale	8	15	30	30	Seebald, Pennsylvania	8	20	40
Seebald, Pennsylvania	8	20	40	30	Arnold, Yale	8	20	40
Arnold, Yale	8	13	1	27	Schmidt, Princeton, c.	8	13	1
Schmidt, Princeton, c.	8	13	1	27	Snow, Dartmouth	8	10	1
Snow, Dartmouth	8	10	1	27	Dwyer, Columbia, f.f., l.f.	8	11	1
Dwyer, Columbia, f.f., l.f.	8	11	1	22	Meanan, Columbia, f.	8	11	1
Meanan, Columbia, f.	8	11	1	22	Olsen, Yale	8	11	1
Olsen, Yale	8	11	1	22	H. C. Halstead, Cornell	8	10	1
H. C. Halstead, Cornell	8	10	1	20	Freed, Pennsylvania	8	9	1
Freed, Pennsylvania	8	9	1	15	Perce, Princeton	8	9	1
Perce, Princeton	8	9	1	15	Louden, Dartmouth	8	7	1
Louden, Dartmouth	8	7	1	14	E. Trekmann, Princeton, f.	7	6	1
E. Trekmann, Princeton, f.	7	6	1	12	Jandorf, Cornell	8	6	1
Jandorf, Cornell	8	6	1	12	Wagener, Columbia, c.	8	6	1
Wagener, Columbia, c.	8	6	1	12	Reed, Princeton, l.g.	4	6	1
Reed, Princeton, l.g.	4	6	1	12	Williams, Dartmouth	8	6	1
Williams, Dartmouth	8	6	1	12	Dunn, Yale	8	3	10
Dunn, Yale	8	3	10	10				

## PENTATHLON FOR CALIFORNIA MEN

BERKELEY, Cal.—The Greek pentathlon sports are to be introduced at the University of California as a substitute for the usual indoor gymnasium exercises. Dumbbells, clubs and other apparatus will be entirely discarded. The pentathlon consists of running, jumping, wrestling and javelin and discus throwing.

Prof. Walter Magee of the university's department of physical culture says that the experiment will be confined for the present to the freshmen who are electing track work, and if successful it will be adopted for the complete course in physical culture.

# College Basketball

## LACROSSE COACH NAMED FOR THE HARVARD TEAM

Arthur Warwick, Captain of the Torontos Will Again Handle Crimson Varsity Candidates

Followers of lacrosse at Harvard University are today looking forward to one of the most successful seasons the Crimson has ever had at this sport. A schedule of games has been arranged by Manager A. H. Onthank which promises to furnish some splendid competition.

Capt. Arthur Warwick of the Toronto lacrosse team has been engaged to act as coach during the coming season. The Canadian professional coached the Crimson team during the 1911 and 1912 seasons. Last year he was associated with the Toronto team and Paul Gustafson '12, former captain of the Harvard lacrosse team, substituted for him. Warwick will report April 5.

Manager Onthank's schedule follows: April 4, Boston Lacrosse Club; April 11, Cornell; April 18, Johns Hopkins at Baltimore; April 21, Mt. Washington at Baltimore; April 23, Naval Academy at Annapolis; April 25, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; May 1, Hobart; May 2, Boston Lacrosse Club; May 9, Stevens at Hoboken; May 16, Cornell; May 23, Johns Hopkins.

\*At Cambridge. Regular training for the Harvard team started in the baseball cage last week with 40 men. The indoor workouts will continue regularly three nights a week until weather conditions change and Paul Gustafson will be in charge of the men until Coach Warwick begins the terms of his contract.

Only five of last year's team have returned to college this year and the new men in the squad will have six positions open to be filled by them. The five regulars who reported last week are: Capt. Brundage '14, F. E. Abbe '14, P. Eaton '14 and W. E. Nightingale '15, of the attack division, and P. Patton '15, of the defense.

## BROOKLINE HIGH WINS NATIONAL AQUATIC TITLE

PRINCETON, N. J.—Brookline high school won the national interscholastic swimming championship meet here Saturday night, totaling 20 points, while Horace Mann and Stuyvesant high of New York tied for second with 8 points apiece.

Leo Handy was the star for the Brookline boys, winning the 220-yard swim and finishing third in the 50-yard swim. Handy made a record in the furlong, traversing the distance in 2m. 39s., and clipping 13.1-5s. from the record that he made a year ago.

Arthur Wales made another record plunging for the exceptional distance of 70 feet and breaking the former record of 62 1/2 feet. The Brookline boys also had their own way in the relay race, finishing seven seconds ahead of their nearest competitor. Jouanett of Brookline won the fancy dive.

## MICHIGAN LEADS IN RIFLE LEAGUE

WASHINGTON—Michigan Agricultural College is leading Class A for the national championship in the Intercollegiate Rifle Shooting League. Massachusetts Agricultural College is second, one point behind. Washington State College leads Class B and University of Illinois Class C. Results of the last week:

Class A—Michigan Aggies 908, Massachusetts Tech 928, Iowa State 902, Purdue 937, North Carolina Agricultural College 972, Norwich 955, West Virginia 952, Harvard 916, Minnesota 947, Princeton 921, California 922, North Georgia Aggies 908. Class B—Washington State 974, Wisconsin 945, Cornell 963, Oklahoma Aggies 917, United States Naval Academy 822, Columbia dropped, Vermont 905, Lehigh 901, Dartmouth 902, Clemson dropped, Maine 829, Kansas 835. Class C—Oregon Aggies 925, Arizona defaulted; Illinois 935, Missouri 916, Worcester Poly 917, Pennsylvania State dropped, University of Pennsylvania 921, Kansas State Aggies 914, Notre Dame 932, Louisiana State defaulted.

## BILLIARD STARS MEET THIS WEEK

CHICAGO—Five of the world's greatest billiard players will meet this week in an 182 tournament here. They are William Hoppe, the champion, whose form makes him the favorite in the meet; Koji Yamada, the Japanese, who has the distinction of having beaten Hoppe; George Sutton, George Slosson and Calvin Demarest. Hoppe and Yamada will open the tournament tonight. Tomorrow afternoon Slosson and Yamada meet and tomorrow night Demarest and Sutton play. The remainder of the schedule will be arranged according to the outcome of the first matches.

## N. Y. AMERICANS START TRAINING

HOUSTON, Tex.—Twenty-eight members of the New York American league baseball team have reached Houston and started spring training. Most of them came from the East in charge of Arthur Irwin, scout; Charles Barrett, trainer, and M. Bergen. Frank Chance, manager, accompanied by Mrs. Chance, has also arrived from Glendora, Cal. Several pitchers now at Hot Springs, Ark., will join the squad soon.

## RUGBY VICTORY FOR IRELAND WAS A BIG SURPRISE

Most Confident Supporters of the Victorians Did Not Expect Them to Capture Football Match

LONDON—Ireland's most confident supporters did not expect them to win the Rugby match with Scotland played at Dublin Saturday, particularly without Lloyd, their famous halfback. Scotland pressed hard in the earlier stage of the game, which was strenuously fought, and Montgomery, the Irish fullback, saved his side often by good tackling and kicking. Wallace, who played in the corresponding position for Scotland, was also safe.

No scoring occurred in the first half but Quinn, who played well throughout, scored 18 minutes after the restart. The final score was 6 points to 0.

Wales effected another surprise in drawing the association match with Scotland at Glasgow. The game was notable for the reappearance in the Welsh team of Meredith, who, with Wynn, made a very effective wing. This was Meredith's fourteenth appearance for Wales in international matches.

The Welsh team was strong in defense, and Peers in goal was brilliant. Latterly Scotland took command of the game, but could not score.

In league football some surprising results occurred, many teams being beaten at home. Blackburn Rovers could only draw with Tottenham Hotspurs and played badly, but their lead of seven points may keep them at the head of the table until the close of the season.

The Burnley versus Preston match ended in a victory for the latter 4 goals to 3. Sunderland fell at home to Bradford City by 1 goal to 0, while Aston Villa, who are now second on table, easily defeated Chelsea by 3 goals to 0.

In the second league Notts County, who defeated Bradford 3 goals to 0, still maintain their position at the top of the table.

In the Southern league the 2 goals to 1 victory by Swindon over Norwich City and the defeat of Crystal Palace at home by Westham United 2 goals to 1 led to Swindon replacing Palace at the head of the table.

## FIRST CALL FOR N. Y. UNIVERSITY BASEBALL NINE

NEW YORK—Capt. William Lynch of the New York University baseball team issued the first call for practise today. Matthew McPhillips, who has coached the team for several seasons, will start his men to work this afternoon in the gymnasium at University Heights.

Prospects are brighter this year than last, when all but one of the regular men were ineligible at the beginning of the season. There is, however, a lack of good pitchers among the upper classmen and this will give McPhillips work. The men from last year's team who will report today include Captain Lynch, Wolffs '15, Pfarr '16, McNally '15, Triple (Commerce), and Partisch '14. The schedule follows:

April 4, C. C. N. Y. at Ohio Field; 4, Columbia at South Field; 8, Brew at Providence; 15, Fordham at Fordham; 18, Hamilton at Ohio Field; 22, Stevens at Ohio Field; 25, R. E. I. at Ohio Field; 29, Lehigh at South Bethlehem. May 2, open; 6, Cathedral College at Ohio Field; 9, Rutgers at New Brunswick; 12, Wesleyan at Middletown; 16, Rutgers at Ohio Field; 20, Mt. St. Joseph at Ohio Field; 23, open; 27, Seton Hall at Ohio Field; 30, open. June 6, Trinity at Ohio Field.

## BOWLING STANDINGS

AMATEUR BOSTON PIN LEAGUE	Won	Lost	Av.
Colonial	47	21	539
Oxford	41	27	517
Dudley	37	31	498
B. A. A.	34	34	481
Arlington Boat	33	35	508
Whitworth Yacht	30	38	501
Newtowne	28	40	491
Dalton	22	46	503

SUBURBAN INTERCLUB LEAGUE	Won	Lost	Av.
Cottage Park Y. C.	53	13	500
Review Club	42	12	480
Winsor Club	35	33	49



## THE HOME FORUM

## WHEN COLONEL CLARK TOOK VINCENNES

COL. GEORGE ROGERS CLARK gave American history a notable piece of literature in his own story of the forced march of a handful of troops across a water-covered wilderness and the taking of Ft. Vincennes, Indiana, in 1773. This campaign won for the American colonies the territory then known as the "North-west," which today comprises the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. In close detail we can read his doubts, his temptations to halt, his plucky refusal to let his men suspect his perplexity. He declares here the secret of leadership and why men praise great soldiers.

We read how with him at their head the troops often plunged into unknown waters to their shoulders, as he led his little army of 170 in the very face of discouragement. And they took Vincennes on the Wabash, with its population of 600. Then when the commissioners sat at Paris in 1782 to settle the terms of peace for the new United States the Americans were able to say, "We are in possession," and thus to push the western boundary back beyond the great region of which Chicago is today the metropolis.

Clark had already settled a colony on the site of Louisville and had taken Kaskaskia, one of the old French settlements, July 4, 1778. The French people thereabouts and the people of Vincennes took the oath of allegiance to Virginia, and Virginia claimed this vast country for her own. But Hamilton, the English governor of Detroit, recaptured Vincennes, and Clark then proceeded on the memorable march which

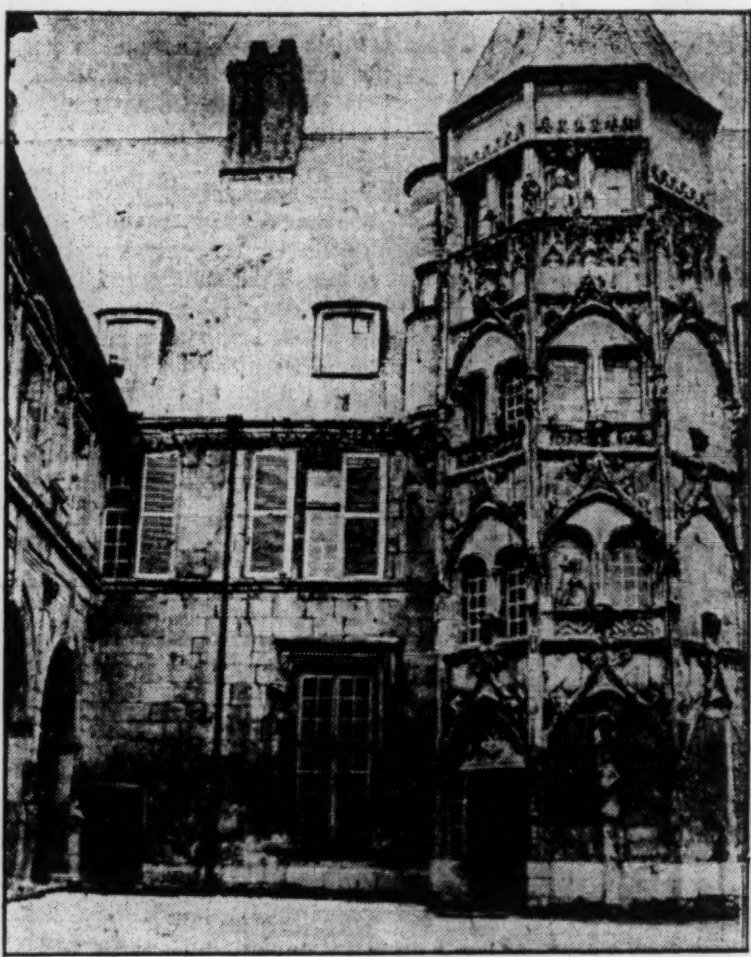
has made him famous, but perhaps less so than he deserves.

His memoirs tell how he kept the men at jokes and games and feasting at night. One jolly little drummer boy cheered them all by his pranks, crossing the stream at one point on his drum. Sometimes by the colonel's orders they sang as they plowed through the water. One morning at sunrise, he says, "I lectured them, and what I said can only be imagined by a person possessed of my affections for them at the time." Later he modestly says that "What affected myself had some little impres-

sion on the whole." This was when he was praising the gallant English commander for his honorable and soldierly attitude toward the victorious Americans. Indeed the letter Hamilton wrote accepting the terms Clark made for the surrender of the fort at Vincennes, says that he made these terms because of his "confidence in a generous enemy."

Clark is called for this exploit the Hannibal of the West. It was his brother, William Clark, who made the important explorations with Lewis to the Columbia river. Thus two important regions of the new world pay homage to their name.

## House of Jacques Coeur, Bourges, France



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

THE French city of Bourges, the old capital of the province of Berry, famous for its magnificent Gothic cathedral, is also remarkable for the numerous specimens of medieval architecture which it possesses. During the English occupation of France in the fifteenth century it became the residence of Charles VII, the "King of Bourges," and at this time the fine building now used as the palais de justice was erected (1443-1451). It was originally the residence of Jacques Coeur, Charles VII's famous silversmith, and is a splendid example of the florid style of the fifteenth century.

## English of the King's Speech

This year's King's speech seems to have escaped the literary critics for the most part, though the passage about Ireland has been censured for being too involved in its syntax. In the past the English of the King's speech became a sort of literary butt, says the Manchester (England) Guardian. Cobbett embellished his grammar with specimens of bad English taken from speeches from the throne, and Charles Greville said of the speech of 1857, that "it would be difficult to produce any former speech more deplorably composed."

The English of the King's speech is not the King's English of course. That is, it is not a fault of the King's if it is not a literary model to his subjects, since it is composed by his ministers. But the thirst of sensational newspapers for the picturesqueness of personal monarchy will not be denied, and some newspapers recently ran away with the quaint idea that the passage in the speech about Ireland was a personal rebuke from the King to the government, and asked the government what "reply" they would make to it, a mistake which has created some amusement. Parliamentarians are fond of insisting on the sole responsibility of ministers for the King's speech both in matter and manner. Lord Rosebery, for example, in the debate on the address 10 or 11 years ago, referred to the King's speech as "the most jejune utterance ever put into the mouth of the monarch."

## Pedestrianism in New York

In an article which asserts that the pastime of outdoor walking is a favorite with New York people, the New York Sun asks: How far do these people walk? Well, some may walk from upper Manhattan down Central park west, Columbus avenue or Broadway as far as Fifty-ninth street, where they can conveniently reach a surface car, the subway or the elevated. Others enter Central park at the most convenient point and walk through the park to the southern exit at Fifty-ninth street. Down Fifth avenue goes the route and it terminates at the subway station at the Grand Central station. It would be useless to try to estimate the number of pedestrians who cross the East river bridges twice daily on foot. Incidentally, many pedestrians indulge in their pastime on the bridges during lunch time.

## How Andrew Lang Began

Andrew Lang—the best prose writer of our time, according to Thomas Secombe—took to the printed page well nigh as instinctively as a duckling takes to water. "About the age of 4," he relates, "I learned to read by a simple process. I had heard the elegy of Cook Robin until I knew it by rote, and I picked out the letters and words which composed that classic till I could read it for myself. A nursery legend tells that as a child I used to arrange six open books on six chairs, and go from one to the other perusing them by turns. No doubt this is what people call 'desultory reading,' but I did not hear the criticism until later, and then too often for my comfort." Reading and writing came by nature—as we learn from Dogberry—and many of us, searching our memories, says a writer in the Daily Chronicle (London), cannot remember how we learned the alphabet. Andrew Lang remembered his spread of books in infancy. Well, I just remember learning the alphabet, sprawling on the floor with picture blocks—"A was an Archer," and so on. And I can remember rushing to my mother and reciting the alphabet—which I had placed backwards. And even now I can recite the alphabet from Z more easily than from A.

## "WHERE YOUR TREASURE IS"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MRS. EDDY, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, speaks in one passage in her text-book of the "idols of civilization," and in another refers to "Christian idolatry" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, pp. 173, 340). One is inclined to think of idolatry as limited to so-called heathendom and that it has no place among the more advanced races of mankind. But taken in its generic sense the term "idol" has a wider significance. It may mean anything upon which we have set our hearts. An inordinate love for money, for place or power, for, in fact, any material thing or earthly desire, is just as much idolatry as the worship of a block of wood or stone made into the likeness of a god. Whatever we worship, in fact, whatever has become the highest attraction upon which we focus thought, purpose, and endeavor—if it is something apart from God and His spiritual creation—is an idol. Idolatry is something that is deflecting human thought from its legitimate object—that gravitation toward God, good, which must be paramount with every one, either now or hereafter, before true rest is attained.

It is this truth of being that Christian

Science is unfolding to human consciousness. It is emphasizing, in line with all that Christ Jesus expounded, that where our treasure is there will our hearts be also; and unless we are seeking to let God, the one Mind, govern our lives, lead us into spiritual understanding and win from us obedience to Him, then whatever may be our occupation, we are "missing the mark" and entertaining a false sense of the purpose of true living. Idolatry stands for an abnormal sense of proportion. It reverses what should be the natural order of things. It places undue emphasis on the temporal and misleads its votaries into forgetting the eternal. It was in recognizing this that the Apostle enjoined his readers to "set your affections on things above [that is, on the spiritual] and not on things on the earth [the material]." Whatever false belief or false concept we entertain or hug to ourselves is an idol and robs God. For it blinds us to the vision of goodness. It tends to moral atrophy. It obstructs or minimizes our desire for the pure life that welcomes Christ, Truth, as the uncoverer and destroyer of all sin.

It is impossible, even if it were desirable, to classify the things that one

should or should not do. No such classification was attempted by Jesus; nor is it included in the teachings of Christian Science, wherein ethical standards are set up. These all point to God, in whom we live and whom we must know as the only Life. Upon Him alone we are dependent. Every blessing that we enjoy comes from Him, whether we acknowledge it or not, and though we have but the vaguest conception of God, we may, if we so desire, so grow in spiritual consciousness that we shall come to know Him as Love, Truth, and Life—a knowledge which we may reflect in helping others. It was to prove man's inseparable relation to his Maker that Jesus came, bringing a clearer revelation of God that mankind might understand Him better, and might therefore come to love Him with all their heart and mind and soul and strength. What, indeed, does this mean to thousands today who are seeking to displace corporeal sense for spiritual sense, putting off the mortal for the immortal? It has brought about a mental transformation. The object of the affections has been changed. Where hitherto devotion has been centered on that which brought merely physical comfort and satisfaction, or on that which fostered personal ambition, or on the gratification of the fleshly appetite—now the dominating desire has relation to the will of God, to the recognition of spiritual individuality, to the cultivation of that true altruism which makes for brotherhood—for, as faith in matter and in the so-called material man is passing, our brother is seen as the spiritual idea of a perfect creature.

How beautifully practical this newer and truer aim of life is finds its appealing evidence in the brightness and joy that is flooding homes in every land. "I never knew there were so many beautiful things on earth" was the testimony of one whose whole viewpoint had been changed by his knowledge of Christian Science. He had entered a new mental world. He had come out of great physical suffering into buoyant health; out of dire despondency into gladness of heart; out of sordidness of aim into intense longing to show his gratitude to God by being a co-worker with Him in bringing the light of Love to those in the bondage of despair. Idols that he had worshipped were shattered by one as the Truth unfolded to him, until there remained but one supreme object of worship—the God whom to know aright is to every man rest, peace, wisdom and life eternal.

## Painter Should Master Silhouette as Early as the Point

THE art of painting begins inevitably with drawing—with expression by means of the point—the result: line. This every teacher and academy realizes and has to realize. More; every great school of painting has evolved from it, says Haldane Macfall in T. P.'s Weekly (London). But this use of the point, or drawing, soon reaches its limitations; and the brush demands mass, or perhaps it is more correct to say that mass demands the brush. The floating of masses on the canvas or

paper, with its edges holding the outline of the form, is silhouette. Silhouette, in other words is the basis of all mass impressions; without a sense of silhouette we can utter no large and sublime moods. Yet, strange to say, the small part given to silhouette in the teaching of the art of painting in academies—indeed, more often the utter lack of it—has always struck me as extraordinary.

To begin with, the student should learn to utter the thing seen in mass

as early as he is taught the point. Otherwise it is as though one expected to handle an orchestra by mastering the shrill possibilities of the tin whistle. As a fact, he who does not master the silhouette can never utter vast and majestic impressions in painting.

Cotman, one of the supreme masters of water color, employed the silhouette for his masses in landscape with a skill and a beauty of handling which is the despair of the student. Yet, the moment one comes to think of it, how rare are the painters of the first rank who have not founded their mastery upon it! Nevertheless I have heard even artists ask: "What is the silhouette?" To come from the general to the particular, in pottery Wedgwood depended for the whole effect of his fine work, as, indeed, did much Greek and ancient art, upon the silhouette of a form.

## Mayor Lincoln of Boston

It is an interesting fact that from 1858 to 1860 and 1863 to 1866 Frederick Walker Lincoln was mayor of Boston. He had a great deal to do to keep order during those days, when the great Lincoln at the head of the country was making history so fast. One of Frederick Lincoln's acts was to put the police of Boston into uniform. It was argued that he was trying to copy the "liveried servants" of Europe, and that a uniform was an undemocratic thing for any civilian. Of course it was soon found that the policeman in uniform was more useful than the man in plain clothes, for the former was quickly recognized. It would seem strange today to have to hunt up a policeman, in doubt whether every other man you met might or might not be one of those useful servants of the people.

## IOWA TOWN PROMOTES GOOD ROADS

IN THE interests of good roads a dinner was given in the town hall of Mt. Ayer, Ia., to a representative body of farmers living near. When the talking was concluded, the president of the commercial club announced that the merchants of the town had decided to offer \$350 in five cash prizes to the organizations of farmers who best improved certain portions of the roads leading into the town. The organizations were to choose their own road for improvement and to elect officers and to do the work. H. C. Beard, Iowa's highway commissioner, describes the results for the American Magazine as follows:

"Seven road clubs were organized before the banquet hall had been deserted, and in a few days the principal thought and topic of conversation around Mt. Ayer was improving the road to Mt. Ayer. Work was performed at all times when farm work was not demanding attention. Road tools became a premium. In one township it became necessary for the ones in possession of a road grader to take the wheels from it at night and lock them in caves, to prevent the grader from joining another road club in the night time.

"Highways that had been but neglected bypaths were converted into good roads before the time for the final judging was to be done. Men working in the daytime would meet at a convenient home in the evening and discuss methods for working the roads. One road copied the work of another, and as a result uniform methods of road-building were worked out. And now the new Iowa state highway commission has followed many of their methods in improving the roads of the state.

"Business followed the better roads, and the trade territory of the town has more than doubled in the four years the plan has been followed. Men striv-

## Wellington

Not stirring words, nor gallant deeds alone,  
Plain patient work fulfilled that length of life;  
Duty, not glory—Service, not a throne,  
Inspired his effort, set for him the strife.

"That humble simple duty of the day  
Perform," he bids; "ask not if small or great;  
Serve in thy post; be faithful, and obey;  
Who serves her truly, sometimes saves the State."

—Arthur Hugh Clough.

## TEACHING POETRY TO THE CHILD

OUT of her study how to lead children to the appreciation of poetry Mrs. M. W. Barry, a southern educator, has come to believe that a radical defect in the usual method of teaching poetry lies in the fact that rhythmic speech has not been recognized as the natural medium of expression for the normal man. The value of poetry in building character and refining taste has been underrated, she holds, because teachers and parents have misunderstood the place of poetry in the education of the child. Failure to accept poetry as a normal expression, she asserts, is responsible for such a grave mistake as setting the child the task sometimes assigned of turning poetry into prose. A poet can no more find complete expression in prose than he can in architecture or painting. And children are so instinctively rhythmic and live so largely in the world of pictures and feeling where poetry is born that they do not need to be taught this. The responsibility of the teacher is merely to guard and protect an attitude the child already has.

Mrs. Barry lays stress upon the training of the ear to discern variations of pitch and color in the spoken word. For every poem read by the child at least two or three should be read to the child by a person with a well-modulated voice, pure vowel sounds, and an appreciation of the music of verse. She says that it is "obviously absurd to tell a class that

Tennyson is a master of melody and read his musical lullaby with a sharp, didactic stress, a nasal twang, and the large round O's squealed through the teeth and lips. . . . For teachers who have not themselves mastered the technique of the medium through which it produces its effects there is no method of teaching poetry."

Mrs. Barry's address before a recent Wisconsin teachers' convention may be said to have been based on the dictum: Poetry is an art of sound, rhythmic speech is its medium, and her earnest recommendation is that all teachers should be well trained in oral expression.

## Lunch Counter Dining Car

The Pennsylvania railroad has just placed in service a new solid steel lunch counter car between New York and Philadelphia, on trains which also carry ordinary dining cars. While the novelty of the counter car may for a time prevent a fair comparison in the patronage of the two kinds of cars, it is planned to continue the experiment for a sufficient period to determine just which is more popular with the traveling public. The object in building the counter car was to see if it would permit of serving meals to passengers quicker—and thus serve satisfactorily more patrons—than is possible in a dining car.—Opportunity.

## Telephones Used in Bridge Building

Telephones will play an important part in the construction of the new bridge over the St. Lawrence river at Quebec, which, when completed, will be the largest cantilever span bridge in the world, says the Western Electric News. The total length of the bridge will be 3239 feet, the central span being 1800 feet. The steel work from pier to top is 310 feet high. A 600-foot section of the central span clears the river at high water by 150 feet. The telephones are used to connect the different parts of the work during construction. Eight telephone sets are placed on a traveler, 200 feet in height, two of these connecting with a switchboard, equipped for 20 lines, on shore. The other six telephones on the traveler are used by men in different parts for operating cranes to place the different members. A flexible cable and a reel allow the traveler to move without disturbing connections.

## Men Who Succeed

The men who succeed best in public life are those who take the risk of standing by their own convictions.—Garfield.

## Effort Necessary

Only when a man tries to live the divine life can the divine Christ manifest himself to him.—Phillips Brooks.

## STREET ARCHITECTURE IN JERUSALEM

STREET architecture in Jerusalem is altogether picturesque and charming. Steep, narrow, cobble paved lanes, winding and turning abruptly and broken at intervals by flights of broad, shallow steps, constitute both main and subordinate traffic routes of the city, which is planned in a fashion suitable enough for the means of transport employed. Camels bring in merchandise from the country, and donkeys clatter up and down the streets with the supplies of firewood and building stone and what refuse of the city the inhabitants take the trouble to collect for removal outside the walls. Household furniture, water, and the daily supply of market vegetables are carried on the backs of men or the heads of women. Shops are gathered together in streets completely arched in and only lighted by comparatively small openings in the barrel vaulted roofs.

Seen from the depths of one of these cavernous alleys, a bit of wall and dome drenched with blazing light and cutting clear against the blue possesses an almost mysterious interest, says the Builder. Frequently, however, with true "town planning" art, advantage has been taken of a turn in the street to make a fine niche headed doorway or elaborate oriel window close the vista. In several instances a special richness of decoration has been given to house fronts built across the street on arches springing from the walls on either side of the lane. Rooms built overhead in this manner are usually roofed with a low masonry dome that composes happily with the curves of the vaulting below and the

## True Knowledge

In a world the opinions of which are drawn from outside shows many things may be paradoxical (that is, contrary to the common notion) and nevertheless true; nay, because they are true. How should it be otherwise, as long as the imagination of the worldling is wholly occupied by surfaces, while the Christian's thoughts are fixed on the substance, that which is and abides, and which, because it is the substance, the outward senses cannot recognize. Tertullian had good reason for his assertion, that the simplest Christian (if indeed a Christian) knows more than the most accomplished irreligious philosopher.—Coleridge.

## Reverence

There is no influence more conducive to a religious life than that of a spirit of reverence.—Florida Christian Advocate

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## "A Summer Dawn"

A summer dawn!  
A waking world of quiet  
mystery;  
A heavy dew upon the peaceful  
lawn;  
A hundred little throbbing  
throats that raise  
From bush and tree  
A hymn of joy and purity and  
praise.  
A summer morn!  
The silver birch is bending to  
the breeze,  
The yellow charlock swaying  
in the corn;  
I hear a rhythmic rush of melody  
High in the trees.  
—Teresa Hooley.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

## EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, March 2, 1914

### International Conciliation and World Freedom

THE question of the reduction of armaments is ever foremost among politicians today. Many of those who have studied the question of how best to hasten that end recognize that the first step will not necessarily be the simultaneous abolition of battleships. There has never been a more potent factor in the history of the development of mankind than education, and it is through education that this question of the final establishment of peace will be settled. No one has done more in an unostentatious manner to advocate this doctrine of international conciliation than Baron d'Estournelles de Constant. He recognizes, however, that it would be futile to endeavor to accomplish his aims at one fell swoop. He realizes that the way to succeed is to purify the source, and get those responsible for the direction of the affairs of the nations to understand the ideals he is aiming at. It was thanks to Baron d'Estournelles de Constant that the entente between France and England was brought to so happy a consummation, and it is no secret that the British statesman who was so long ambassador at Washington, was by no means the one who least influenced the Baron in adopting a policy the effects of which may never be properly valued.

There was a time when Baron de Constant was as keen an Anglophobe as possible. Thanks mainly to his intimate acquaintance with Lord Pauncefoot, he changed his views and the seed was sown which was to blossom into an attempt to bring together, not two nations alone, but the nations of the world—a "conciliation internationale." Having witnessed the success of his endeavors in the entente cordiale, Baron de Constant determined to improve the relations between his own country and Germany, and not the least of his efforts in this direction has been the organization of the Franco-German permanent inter-parliamentary committee.

There is no reason for the Baron to be discouraged in his further efforts. It is not many years since the relations between England and France were strained to breaking point, and this all through lack of education. What has been successfully accomplished in the case of these nations will undoubtedly be repeated by other countries. Meanwhile the greatest motive power in the world is at work. Better conditions are daily being evolved, and Baron de Constant may rest assured that he has the whole-hearted support of all well-wishers of humanity in his efforts to bring about that which will pave the way for a still further liberation of mankind.

### State Aid for Home Seekers

PROPOSED amendments to the constitution of the commonwealth of Massachusetts which will enable the state under authority of that instrument to take over land and provide homesteads for citizens, present simply an aspect of a movement that is making itself felt not only in the United States but in all countries. State aid to home-seekers in Massachusetts or elsewhere in America would mark no new departure in these days. As Henry Sterling of the Massachusetts homestead commission pointed out to a legislative committee a few days ago, state-aided homesteading is being carried on in practically all the low countries of Europe. It has been found to be profitable as an investment on the part of the public treasury. Its tendency is to reverse the cityward drift. It insures a measure of independence to beneficiaries. It promotes individual stability in quarters where discontent has been predominant.

The United States was the great homesteading nation of the world for years. The inducement it offered the immigrant and the settler, the encouragement it held out to the homemaker, relieved the strain in the congested countries of Europe. It is still aiding the land seeker and home builder. It has invested millions, and will invest millions more in irrigation and reclamation projects, and it will probably draw for years to come, directly and indirectly, handsome returns from these investments.

Housing movements in behalf of city tenants are being encouraged and capitalized in many parts of the United States. This represents another phase of public aid to private effort. New York, Pennsylvania and other states, including Massachusetts, are contemplating legislation under which the discontented city and country tenant may become possessed of a proprietary interest in land. The idea that the public, in its local, state or national capacity may, to its own advantage, become a lender and a helper to those who shall later give the nation their loyal and substantial support, is spreading rapidly. There are people who speak of all this as a manifestation of socialism and shudder accordingly, but it is in reality rather a manifestation of common sense.

### Putting the Aeroplane to the Test

THE architectural engineer determines in advance, by processes well known in these days to all the technical schools, how much wind-strain his twenty or forty-story steel-skeleton structure must resist; the bridge engineer determines in advance the weight which his spans must bear; the mechanical engineer knows to a nicety in advance how much of a load his engine will haul or lift. In each case all requirements are provided for; in each case a margin is allowed for possible excess of strain. There are occasional failures; with values so well known in these times failures are very rare; compliance with mathematical rules and observance of checks and tests would prohibit them altogether. The East river bridge, the Eiffel tower, the gates of the great lock at Gatun, a thousand other wonderful engineering achievements of recent years, were originally constructed on paper, and their engineers were no less confident of them then than in their more tangible form.

There has been considerable talk with regard to the possibility of flying across the Atlantic. But it is not a matter of opinion. If the enterprise is to be undertaken with any form of proper sanction it must have knowledge for its support. It is one thing to venture on such a voyage trusting to belief in the machine; it

is another thing to venture upon it in a machine that has been subjected to proper tests.

The board of governors of the Aero Club of America has wisely decided to use the Langley aerodynamical laboratory of the Smithsonian Institution in preparing for the over-ocean trip which an aviator proposes to make under its auspices. The Langley laboratory is equipped with apparatus calculated to determine the strain to which an aeroplane would probably be subjected on such a voyage. An aeroplane in a wind-tunnel test will pass practically through any experience it would have upon the Atlantic ocean. If it pass through it successfully, if its engines are found to be trustworthy, and if it meet all the other conditions of the test, then it will be fairly eligible to competition in the adventure. No aeroplane that had not passed adequate tests at the Smithsonian Institute or elsewhere should be permitted to participate in the flight. This might have the effect of reducing the eligibles; it might have the effect of postponing the attempt indefinitely; but either of these possibilities would doubtless be more acceptable to right-thinking people than exhibitions of recklessness.

The feat seems sure to be accomplished some day; the world can well afford to wait until it can be attempted under intelligent direction.

### Shawls Are Now Almost Forgotten

AN informing article in the Monitor recently, having its inspiration in the splendid exhibit of cashmere shawls among the textiles on display in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, recalled how in the Orient shawls were formerly worn alike by men and women. It is an interesting fact that shawls were very commonly worn by men in the United States, particularly in the South and West, during the period in which they were universally worn by women. For years the shawl for women was as familiar as the coat or the cloak is now. Cashmere shawls were always expensive, but an accidental imitation was produced that took rank so high, especially in the finer qualities, as to be commercially and popularly accepted as a substitute. This shawl was often given the name of cashmere, although of course, incorrectly. The genuine cashmere shawl was of goat's hair, the imitation shawl of wool.

In the United States the manufacture of woolen shawls constituted a very important branch of industry up to the early 70s, when the decline set in rapidly. They belonged to the transportation period that ended with the general introduction of the railway and with the incoming of the heated car. Travel throughout the South, the Southwest and West two generations ago, as was the case in the eastern states, was still mainly in the wagon and stage coach. Through those days the shawl for men took the place of a blanket or rug. In course of time the gray double shawl came to be worn either with or independently of the overcoat by men in the towns and cities. During the same period the streets were bright with the plaids and stripes and paisleys worn by the women. One of the last uses to which the shawl was put the world over was that of transforming it into a garment in imitation of those worn by the Arabs. The shawl was cut in two, joined together, a hood forming the connection at the neck behind, the ends were thrown over the wearer's shoulders. These wraps were sometimes called bedouins; they kept the shawl factories busy for a year or two; they led to the consumption of discarded shawls. But when they went out the shawl fashion went with them. Only the few, comparatively, clung to the shawl in later years. It was brought in for a time by the immigrant woman; now it is rarely seen. The present generation knows practically nothing about it; those of the last generation are forgetting it.

SO FAR as education is conceived of as a matter of the study and not of the forum and the market-place, it is doomed as medieval in aim and method by contemporary democracy. By that we do not mean that the humanities must give way to the utilities and that the scholar, whether teacher or student, is not to guard his academic rights of leisure to delve into the past and to brood over the future, as well as to serve the present. No! The fact back of the statement is this. University and state, college and city, wisdom and government are becoming active allies rather than passive friends. The function of the school is being conceived of in terms of direct welfare action on adult as well as on juvenile inhabitants, action planned for and as much a normal part of the institution's duty as the process of classroom instruction or laboratory research. Working under this theory the public school now sets aside its building for civic uses other than formal schooling; the college, whether rural or urban in site, becomes the ally of all community welfare agencies, and sets its teachers and students at work studying and solving problems needing solution; and the university becomes in reality chief factor in a democratic system of education, knowing no local bounds to its campus and no exclusion of any person from its proffer of expert aid. To this ideal many of the state universities now are pledged, and in obedience to it they are reducing illiteracy, raising totals of personal and community wealth, and making more rational municipal and state legislation.

To this same conception of a broader and more active institutional service the older and privately endowed universities and technical schools of the eastern states of the United States must come, we feel sure, as a matter of tactics if for no other reason. Already some of them see the gleam and are following it. The most recent announcement of a purpose of this kind is by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in its attitude toward Boston, its present, and Cambridge, its future site. Harvard of late, in various ways, has been putting its educational, architectural and town planning resources at the service of the public.

Of course it will be the duty of these new advisers of communities, small or large, to prevent that unnecessary interference with individuals which is the temptation of civic authorities at times of revolt when liberty has turned to license. The academic adviser is supposed to know something of the past as well as of the present, and to have memories as well as hopes, even memories of the tyranny that often has come from well intentioned power used by the many as well as by the few. He will need to proceed carefully.

THERE is another incentive to the cultivation of the back lot this spring in the fact that the cattle shortage of the United States is estimated at 18,000,000 head.

### From Study to Forum

READERS of recent narratives of rapid conquest of certain lines of retail business by Greeks not many years resident in the United States, if they happen to be conversant with trade conditions in the Levant, will not be surprised. Shrewd, versatile, persistent and thrifty, the modern Hellenic is duplicating in America the triumphs as a trader that have long made him famous on the shores of the Mediterranean, and this, too, despite the fact that he finds awaiting him old as well as new business rivals—for Armenian and Jew had preceded him. Two features of this narrative deserve notice. First it is clear that a relatively high percentage of the Greek migratory host, after having acquired both ideas and dollars in the United States, return to Hellas to enrich Greece economically and to stimulate it intellectually and politically. Second, the evidence is conclusive that a very large share in the swift rise to usefulness and prosperity of the Greek immigrant is due to the fine spirit of friendly aid shown him by fellow nationals who have preceded him and have established their footing.

To a greater extent than during the first years of the Greek migration to the western republic the fine material they furnish for schools, colleges, art centers and other cultural agencies to work upon, is coming to the front; and with results that occasion no surprise to persons who are informed.

The duty of sympathy and hospitality by the Mayflower descendant and his kind toward the Greek-American is outlined in Schaeffer's remarkable poem, "The Crucible," in the March Century magazine, a striking pendant to his earlier poem, "The Scum of the Earth." Good and patriotic men differ radically as to immigration restriction and its basis; but they agree substantially as to the ethical responsibilities and duties of old residents toward newcomers, providing the latter are allowed entrance.

Outstretched their hands to take what'er we give,  
Honor, dishonor, daily bread or bane;  
Not theirs to choose how we may bid them live—  
But what we give we shall receive again.

### Greeks in the United States

### Gains of Utilities Significant

THERE has seldom issued from a United States government office a statement showing industrial expansion of a more significant character than that relating to the gains of a decade in electric utilization recently published by Director Harris of the census bureau. Even the superficial observer can see how marvelously the use of electricity has increased in the last few years, but it is doubtful if any save those who have entered deeply into a study of the matter will be prepared for the evidence of growth which this report lays before the public. The document deals with electric railways, power and light companies, comparing their operations in 1912 with those of 1902. It does not cover the whole country, but its figures relate to states and sections and communities widely scattered and they may be accepted as representing average conditions throughout the United States.

For present purposes it is only necessary to touch upon the recorded percentages of gains in the earnings of the utilities in the ten years, and only a few of these are essential to a general illustration. Thus, in the electric line earnings of New Jersey there was a gain of 124 per cent; in South Carolina, 107 per cent; in Montana, 117 per cent; in Nebraska, 215 per cent; in Michigan, 174 per cent. In California power station earnings a gain is shown of 447 per cent; in Missouri, the percentage gain of this form of utility is 267 per cent; it falls to 169 per cent in Ohio, but it rises to 403 per cent in Michigan.

The significance of this exhibit is to be found in the trend which it so strongly indicates. It would be almost trite, but none the less true, to say that electric development and electric utilization are still in their infancy. Their history is of this generation. Wonderful as the showing of their advancement has been in the past, it can be accepted only as an earnest of their progress in the future. Manifestly, electricity is to become a dominant agent in the world's material activities.

THIS is a period of experimentation in municipal government. The last word was by no means spoken when Galveston, as a temporary expedient, adopted the commission form. The commission form itself has been subjected to numerous modifications and extensions. Perhaps it has no higher recommendation than its adaptability to varying conditions. Scores of towns and cities have followed closely such types of commission government as those to be found in Galveston, Des Moines, Dallas and Cedar Rapids; scores of others have increased or reduced the numbers and powers of the commissioners, have substituted a mayor for a chairman, have added a council, have undertaken to combine the commission and the ward system. Others, following the example of Dayton, O., have chosen a city manager to work under a commission or under a council. Some have combined with the commission plan the principle of the recall. Recently complicated charters submitted to the voters of several large cities, have been defeated.

The charter commission of Toledo, O., now goes on record as favoring what is known as the federal plan. It proposes a mayor with power to appoint all city officers other than members of the council. Under its plan the latter are to be elected according to the ward system. Its declarations, so far as they may be seen from the information at hand, are favorable in effect to a return to the form of municipal government that has come down from the centuries and that has been so recently in general disrepute. No consideration whatever seems to have been given the commission form or the city manager idea.

Massachusetts was among the first of the states to take up the Galveston plan. Haverhill, Gloucester, Chelsea and Taunton were early in the commission list. Satisfaction in these communities with changes made has not been complete. Boston, on the other hand, in adopting a modified form of the commission plan, has obtained some beneficial results. It is to be hoped Toledo is not taking a backward step in its proposed change.

### Toledo to Have Federal Plan